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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

JUVENILE LITERATURE

A Firm Hold Should Be Taken of Picture Books - by Wen Mei 1

Teen-agers and Children Need More and Better Picture Books - by Liu Teng-ch'eng 6

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of Work Style Is Changing the Appearance of Hangchow Iron and Steel Works 10

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Page

INDOCTRINATION OF TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Show Fervent Concern for the Political Progress of Engineering and Technical Personnel 14

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT

Strengthen Leadership Over Mass Scientific Experiment Movement 17

WORKER-CADRES

Worker-Cadres in East China Coal Mines 19

MASS SPORTS

Mass Sports Activities Among Shanghai Workers 20

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Albanian Volleyball Team 22

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home 23

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Agricultural Delegation Arrives in Peking 23

Burmese Agricultural Delegation Feted in Peking 24

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Burundi Ambassador to China 24

First Burundi Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu 25

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Penn Nouth Denounces US Schemes Against Cambodian People 25

CHINA AND CANADA

Sino-Canadian Civil Air Transport Agreement Signed in Ottawa 28

Page

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking 28

Vice Minister Ho Ying Holds Talks with Minister Ganao 29

Peking Banquet in Honor of Congolese Foreign Minister 29

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Foreign Minister in Paris 30

French Prime Minister Meets with Chinese Foreign Minister 31

President Pompidou Meets with Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei 32

CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokyo Reception for Chinese Table Tennis Delegation 32

Chinese Foreign Languages Publishing Circles Delegation Leaves for Japan 33

Japanese, Chinese Football Teams Play Friendly Match in Peking 33

Japanese Mitsubishi Corporation's Goodwill Football Delegation Leaves Peking 34

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends 35

Peking Reception in Honor of Japanese Kokan Basketball Delegation 35

CHINA AND MALI

China Gives Anti-Measles Vaccine to Mali 36

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of China Arrives in Pyongyang 36

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Romania 38

Romanian Sports Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 38

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Tanzania on Way Home 39

Page

CHINA AND UGANDA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Ugandan Ambassador to China 39

CHINA AND US

Chi Peng-fei Meets with Henry A. Kissinger 40

NATIONAL

PARTY LEADERSHIP

Strengthen Unity, Back Up, and Do A Good Job 41

WORKER-CADRES

Liaoning Province Trains and Promotes Over 30,000 Worker-Cadres 45

WOMEN CADRES

Tungt'ai Hsien Energetically Trains and Develops Women Party Members 48

CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

Criticize Revisionism and Rectify the Style of Work, Further Develop the Excellent Situation 50

AID TO AGRICULTURE

How Agricultural College Serves Agriculture 53

PEKING

Lost and Found Department in Peking 54

TIBET

Visit to a Tibetan Commune 56

WOODCUTS

Jen-min Jih-pao Features Woodcuts 58

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Youth Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Shanghai 60

Albanian Cyclists, Weight-Lifters Leave Nanking for Shanghai 60

Page

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chang Wen-chin, Yang Kung-su Meet Australian Guests 61

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Britain-China Air Service Agreement Negotiating Team Leaves Peking for Home 62

English Table Tennis Team Visits East China Lake City 62

CHINA AND CONGO

Chou En-lai, Fang Yi, Ho Ying Meet Congolese Foreign Minister 63

Congolese Foreign Minister Leaves Peking for Home 63

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Economic and Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking 64

Peking Banquet in Honor of Ethiopian Economic and Trade Delegation 64

Minister Fang Yi Holds Talks with Ethiopian Minister Ketema Yifru 66

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Addis Ababa 66

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Foreign Minister Gives Luncheon for Chinese Foreign Minister 67

Chinese, French Foreign Minister Hold Talks 69

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Foreign Minister Arrives in Tehran 70

Iranian Prime Minister Meets with Chinese Foreign Minister 71

Chinese and Iranian Foreign Ministers Hold Talks 71

Chinese Foreign Minister Honored at Tehran Dinner 72

Dispatch from Teheran: A Visit to Littoral Province of Iran 76

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Health Delegation Arrives in Peking 79

Peking Banquet in Honor of Iraqi Health Delegation 79

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Architectural Engineering Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan 80

Japanese Kokan Basketball Team Plays Opening Match in Peking 80

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends 81

Chinese and Japanese Table Tennis Players Hold First Friendship Match in Yokohama 81

Leader of Japanese Delegation Gives Banquet in Peking 82

Japanese Kokan Basketball Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking 83

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Friendship Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Korea 83

Korean Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking 84

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with Korean Government Economic Delegation Led by Vice Premier Choe Jae U 84

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Korean Government Economic Delegation 85

Korean Government Economic Delegation Leaves Pyongyang 87

Mansudae Art Troupe of Pyongyang, Korea, Returns to Peking 88

CHINA AND LEBANON

Delegation of Bank of China and People's Insurance Company of China Concludes Visit to Lebanon 89

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Culture, Youth and Sports Minister Receives Chinese Table Tennis Delegation 89

CHINA AND MALTA

Chinese Vice Minister Fetes Maltese Delegation in Peking 90

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Volleyball Teams Visit Shanghai 91

Page

CHINA AND NORWAY

Vice President Wu Yu-hsun Meets Dr. Rolf Wideroe of Norway 92

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Football Team Leaves Peking for Shanghai 93

Pakistan Badminton Team Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow 93

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Vice Minister Kuo Lu Feted in Tanzania 94

Tanzanian Rural Work Survey Delegation Arrives in Peking 94

CHINA AND US

US Swimmers, Divers Visit Shanghai 95

CHINA AND VIETNAM (DRVN)

Wu Yu-hsun Meets and Fetes Vietnamese Scientists 95

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Yemeni Workers' and Women's Delegation Feted in Peking 96

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

President of Yugoslav Federal Chamber of Economy Receives Chinese Delegation Leader 96

NATIONAL

RIVER CONTROL

Tame the Yellow River and Bring Riches to a Wide Stretch of Land 97

Two Tributaries of China's Huai River Harnessed 103

POLITICAL EVENING SCHOOLS

It Is a Good Thing to Have Political School Operated by Production Teams 104

WOMEN CADRES

Promote Women Party Members and Strengthen Party Building 107

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Vigorously Train Minority Nationality CYL Cadres 109

Page

Changes in South China Minority Nationality Area 112

MODEL PARTY CADRES

East China Hsien Party Secretary Maintains Close Ties with Masses 113

AGRICULTURE

Central China Province Reports Good Rapeseed Harvest 116

Central China Peasant Seed-Expert 116

LAND RECLAMATION

Central China Province Transforms Alkali Land into Rice Fields 117

SPARE-TIME LITERARY AND ART CREATION

East China Hsien Develops Spare-Time Literary and Art Creation 118

Spare-Time Literature and Art Creations in North China People's Commune 120

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese, Canadian Gymnasts Give Joint Performance in Toronto 122

CHINA AND CHILE

Teng Ying-chao, Hsieh Ching-yi, Kang Ke-ching, Shen Chien Meet and Fete Chilean Women's Delegation 123

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Machine Tool Exhibition Closes in Shanghai 123

CHINA AND FRANCE

Former French Prime Minister Leaves Shanghai for Home 124

French Guests Arrive in Peking 124

CHINA AND INDIA

Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying Meets and Fetes Indian Friendly Personages 125

Page

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Ambassador to Iran Gives Dinner for Chinese Foreign Minister 125

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Visits Iran's Ancient City Shiraz 126

CHINA AND ITALY

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Naples for Milan 127

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan International Trade Promotion Association Arrives in Peking 127

Japanese Government Agricultural and Forestry Technical Exchange Delegation Arrives in Peking 128

Japanese Basketball Teams Leave Peking for Kwangchow 129

Chinese Foreign Languages Publishing Circles Delegation Arrives in Tokyo 129

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Government Economic Delegation Attends Soiree in Peking 130

Vacationist Group of Korean Workers' Party Leaves Shanghai for Nanking 130

China's Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Pyongyang 131

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Malaysian Cities 133

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Scientific Group Leaves Peking for Mexico 134

Mexican Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Leave Kwangchow for Home 134

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Well-Known Palestinian Painter Leaves Peking for Home 135

Page

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Tennis Team Arrives in Bucharest 136

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Peking Reception in Honor of Somali Football Team 136

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Badminton Delegation Leaves Changsha for Kwangchow 137

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Rural Work Survey Delegation Feted in Peking 138

Tanzanian Second Vice President Receives Chinese Vice Minister 138

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Speaks at UN Council for Namibia Session 139

UN Security Council Debates on Situation in Middle East 141

CHINA AND US

Chou En-lai, Chiao Kuan-hua, Ko Po-nien Meet US-China Relations Committee Delegation 145

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes American Friendly Personage 145

US-China Relations Committee Delegation Leaves Peking 146

American Swimming and Diving Team Honored at Peking Reception 146

US Scientists Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home 147

US Vice President Meets with Huang Chen 147

Kuo Mo-jo and Others Meet and Fete Chinese-American Scholars Visiting Group 148

US Swimming and Diving Team Gives First Exhibition in Peking 148

Chinese Journalists Delegation Leaves US for Canada 149

Page

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Work Persistently for Full Implementation of Paris Agreement 150

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Meets FRG Guest 152

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet FRG Guest 153

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Minister Gives Farewell Dinner for Chinese Technical Teams 153

NATIONAL

TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Third Liaoning Provincial Trade Union Congress Opens Triumphantly; Third Committee of Liaoning Provincial Trade Union Council Elected 155

ECONONIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

Economic Development and Preservation of Environments - by Fang Hsia 159

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Energetically Strengthen the Ideological Build-Up of the Party Committee and Continuously Improve the Style of Leadership 164

RIVER CONTROL

Changes Along Historic Southwest China River 166

WATER CONSERVATION

Reservoir Helps Southwest China Hsien Fight Drought 168

MOTOR VEHICLES

China's Young Motor Vehicle Builders 169

SPORTS

Mass Sports in China 170

China's National Archery Tournament 173

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives in Peking 174

Peking Banquet in Honor of Australian Parliamentary Delegation 174

CHINA AND BRITAIN

English Table Tennis Team Leaves Kwangchow for Home 175

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves Peking for Burma 176

Chinese Badminton Team Arrives in Rangoon 176

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Journalists Delegation Arrives in Ottawa 176

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Pai Hsiang-kuo Meets Ethiopian Minister Ketema Yifru 177

Ethiopian Minister Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking 178

Chou En-lai, Fang Yi, Chen Mu-hua, Ho Ying, Chen Chieh Meet Thiopian Economic and Trade Delegation 179

CHINA AND GUINEA

Ou Tang-liang Fetes Guinean Women's Delegation 179

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese, Iranian Foreign Ministers Continue Talks 180

Shahanshah of Iran Grants Audience to Chinese Foreign Minister 180

Shahanshah and Shahbanou of Iran Fete Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and His Wife 181

Chinese Foreign Minister Leaves Iran for Pakistan 182

CHINA AND IRAQ

Li Hsien-nien, Ho Ying, Chen Jen-hung, Yen Chun Meet Iraqi Health Delegation 182

Page

Iraqi Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 183

CHINA AND JAPAN

Pai Hsiang-kuo Meets Delegation of Japan International Trade Promotion Association 183

Delegation of Japan International Trade Promotion Association Honored at Peking Banquet 184

Japanese Friends Feted in Peking 185

Japanese Government Delegation of Fishery Specialists Feted in Peking 185

Peking Reception for Opening of Japanese Automatic Exhibition 186

Japanese Mitsubishi Football Delegation Leaves Tientsin for Wuhan 187

Japanese Yokohama High School Boys and Girls Basketball Teams Leave Kwangchow for Home 188

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Kumamoto, Japan 188

CHINA AND KOREA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Korean Government Economic Delegation Led by Vice Premier Choe Jae U 189

Delegation of Korean Architects Union Feted in Peking 190

Sino-Korean Agreement and Protocol for Economic and Technical Cooperation Signed in Peking 190

Korean Ambassador Gives Banquet on Occasion of Visit to China of Korean Government Economic Delegation 191

Leading Chinese Party and Government Comrades Watch Korean Revolutionary Opera "A Flower Girl" 192

Vacationist Group of Korean Workers' Party Leaves Nanking for Tsingtao 194

Chinese Track and Field Team Leaves Peking for Korea 194

CHINA AND MEXICO

Shih Shao-hua, Ti Fu-tsai Meet and Fete Mexican Friends 195

Page

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Football Team Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow 195

Pakistan Badminton Team Leaves Kwangchow 196

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali National Football Team Plays Opening Friendly Match in Peking 197

CHINA AND US

Peking Reception in Honor of US Basketball Teams 198

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Workers' and Women's Delegation of Democratic Yemen Leaves Peking for Home 199

NATIONAL

PARTY LEADERSHIP IN AGRICULTURE

Go Deep into the Basic Level, Invigorate Agriculture 200

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Actively Select for Promotion and Training Minority New Cadres 207

Strengthen Revolutionary Unity Among Cadres of Various Nationalities 210

MODEL WORKERS

Women Electricians on Southwest China Plateau 213

SUGAR INDUSTRY

Northeast China Sugar Refinery Helps Communes Expand Sugar-Beet Production 213

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL NEWS

Industrial News in Brief 214

Page

HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

North China Hsien Builds Small Hydroelectric Power Stations 215

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

Successful Growth of Small Chemical Fertilizer Plants in East China Region 216

SUMMER HARVEST

Formerly Flood-Plagued East China Hsien Reports Good Harvests 217

FISHERIES

Fishing on Chinghai-Tibetan Plateau 219

SPARE-TIME SCHOOLS FOR WORKERS

Spare-Time School for Workers in Northwest China Factory 219

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Ambassador to China and Wife Give Banquet for Visiting Australian Parliamentary Delegation 222

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Returns to Peking 222

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Delegation of Revolutionary Youth Organization Leaves Peking for Home 223

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Penn Nouth and Other Cambodian Guests Join People's Commune in Harvesting Wheat 224

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Journalists Delegation . . . 225

Chinese, Canadian Gymnasts Give Joint Performance in Ottawa 226

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Economic and Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai 227

Page

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets French Reporter 228

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Exhibition of Automatic Electronic Instruments and Equipment and Medical Apparatus Opens in Peking 228

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves Tokyo for Home 230

CHINA AND KOREA

Delegation of Korean Academy of Medical Sciences Leaves Peking for Home 230

Chinese Trace and Field Team Arrives in Korea 231

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Concludes Visit to Malaysia 231

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Leaves Bamako for China 233

Malian Head of State Makes Stopover in Khartoum on Way to China 233

Malian Head of State Stops Over at Aden on Way to China 234

Malian Head of State and President of Government Moussa Traore To Arrive in Peking on June 20 234

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Welcomes Distinguished Malian Guests 234

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Closes in Mauritanian Capital 236

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Guest Leaves Peking for Home 236

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Foreign Minister Arrives in Pakistan 237

Chinese Foreign Minister and Pakistan Minister Aziz Ahmed Hold Talks 238

Page

Pakistan State Minister Fetes Chinese Foreign Minister 239

Pakistan's Sind Chief Minister Gives Luncheon for Chinese Foreign Minister 239

President Bhutto Receives Chi Peng-fei 240

President Bhutto Gives Grand Reception in Honor of Chinese Foreign Minister 241

Chinese Foreign Minister Leaves Pakistan for Home 244

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves Romania for Home 244

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chang Wen-chin, Ko Po-nien Meet Swiss Guest 245

CHINA AND SYRIA

Peking Men's and Women's Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Syria, Italy and Lebanon 246

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Tanzania for Home 246

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Bangkok 247

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Feted in Thailand 248

CHINA AND US

Teng Ying-chao, Kang Ke-ching, Liu Hsiang-ping Meet American Women's Delegation 249

American Swimming and Diving Team Gives Reciprocal Dinner in Peking 249

US Medical Delegation Arrives in Peking 250

Chinese Leaders Meet American Guests 250

Peking Ceremony Welcomes US Basketball Teams 251

Page

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang and Other Vietnamese Comrades Help with Wheat Harvesting in Friendship Commune 253

Peking Photo Exhibition Marks Anniversary of RSVN Provincial Revolutionary Government 254

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chinese Economic, Trade Exhibition Closes in Sanaa 254

Chinese Ambassador to Yemen Arab Republic Gives Reception for Chinese Medical Personnel 255

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Two Chinese Technical Teams Leave Zambia for Home 256

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****
* NATIONAL *
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JUVENILE LITERATURE

A Firm Hold Should Be Taken of Picture Books

by

Wen Mei (闻梅)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 13, 1973)

Chairman Mao has always paid very close attention to the popularization of revolutionary literature and art. As early as in 1942, he pointed out incisively: The masses of workers, peasants and soldiers "are eagerly demanding education and works of literature and art which meet their urgent needs and which are easy to readily acceptable, in order to heighten their enthusiasm in struggle and confidence in victory, strengthen their unity and fight the enemy with one heart and one mind."

Commonly called "children's book," the picture book is reading matter in pictures, which contains descriptive texts and vivid illustrations, is easy to accept, and can be easily understood by the broad masses of the people. It can extensively give the masses class education, line education, education in revolutionary traditions and internationalism and is also capable of disseminating cultural and scientific knowledge. It is therefore deeply welcomed by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, especially the broad masses of teen-agers and children. They say: "The little picture books play a great role in propaganda and present heroic deeds in a lively and concrete way. People may read them in workshops or in the fields. Those of a low cultural level do not find them difficult to read. The masses of workers and peasants are fond of them, and teen-agers and children also are inseparable from them."

For a long time in the past, however, an acute, complex class struggle has always existed in the sphere of picture books. Precisely because the picture

books, presented in the form of drawings, have a broad base among the masses, the various classes will invariably fight with one another to seize them. The feudal class always took the picture books as a vehicle for disseminating feudal ethics. The bourgeoisie and modern revisionism also use picture books for propagandizing their reactionary political stand and try to poison the masses with bourgeois ideology. The proletariat certainly must attach importance to this position and occupy it firmly, so as to propagandize Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and subsequently to unite with the people, to defeat the enemy and to help the masses promote the progress of history.

During the early 30's when the two classes and the two lines were in a violent struggle on the front of literature and art, Lu Hsün, an outstanding figure in the cultural revolution in China, paid very close attention to picture books. He held that picture books "were very important" and "were needed by the public for reading, and the public were grateful for having them to read!" On the one hand, he fought tit-for-tat against the "third kind of people" of the bourgeoisie and the black line of literature and art represented by the "quartet" including Chou Yang. On the other hand, he enthusiastically introduced to the Chinese public many foreign picture books about the revolution and actively gave the revolutionary young art workers support and encouragement in making picture books.

After the founding of the new China, shown concern by Chairman Mao and the Party, various publishing houses and the relevant department paid still greater attention to the creation and publication of picture books and published a number of good or relatively good picture books. But swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and the "quartet" of Chou Yang did their utmost to undermine and interfere with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art. In the sphere of picture books, they now put up the signboard of "literature and art for all people," peddling the trash of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and using large numbers of picture books about emperors, princes, generals, ministers, scholars and women of beauty to poison teen-agers and children and benumb the masses of the people. They now declare that "politics may overrule anything else," substituting bourgeois politics for proletarian politics, undermining the relationship of dialectical unity between politics and art in the creation of picture books, and weakening the role of picture books in education. In whatever features these swindlers may show themselves, their aim invariably is to use literature and art to create public opinion in service of their counter-revolutionary conspiracy to restore capitalism.

During the in-depth movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, we must criticize their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and eliminate its pernicious influence, raising our thinking, make clear the orientation, conscientiously sum up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the sphere of picture books, and approach the creation and publication of picture books by raising them to the high plane of class struggle and line struggle.

Further strengthening the creation, publication and distribution of picture books is of great significance in boosting the creation of socialist fine arts, bringing the fighting role of the revolutionary fine arts into better play in propaganda, serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and consolidating the foundation of the socialist economy.

In particular, it plays a still more important role in applying the communist thinking in training and educating successors to the revolutionary cause. The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie to win over teen-agers and children is very acute and violent throughout the historical period of socialism. Invariably, teen-agers and children urgently need large quantities of mental food to enrich their spiritual life. If the proletariat does not publish a greater number of good books and good pictures for them, the bourgeoisie will use bad books and bad pictures to influence and corrupt them.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art, the broad masses at art workers have raised their consciousness of line struggle during the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, giving an impetus to the new development in creation, publication and distribution of picture books. Many publishing houses have published a great deal of picture books reflecting life in practical socialist struggle and the development of industrial and agricultural production, eulogizing the heroes among workers, peasants and soldiers, dealing with topics about revolutionary struggles of the past and propagandizing the revolutionary model plays. These picture books play an active role in educating the masses. They generally put greater stress on the molding of proletarian heroes, are created in a serious attitude, have better quality than those of the past and are published in growing numbers year after year. This is a very inspiring phenomenon.

But with the situation of the revolution developing, picture books cannot fully meet the urgent demands of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, especially that of the millions of teen-agers and children. For this reason, it is also necessary to take a firm hold of the picture books, to strengthen the Party's leadership, to rely fully on the masses to go on elevating the ideological and artistic properties of the picture books, to increase the number of varieties and enlarge the distribution of picture books, so as to satisfy the daily growing demands of the masses of the people.

It is imperative to take a firm hold of the ranks of creators of picture books. Practice shows that only by continuously strengthening their ideological and organizational construction will the ranks of creators of picture books be able to produce good works. After going through the great proletarian cultural revolution, our country's ranks of creators of picture books have changed their mental outlook. More and more art workers pay attention to the creation of picture books, amateur authors of picture books have emerged in ever growing numbers from among workers, peasants and soldiers, and some writers also take part in writing texts for picture books.

Many of the art workers and compilers and creators of some publishing houses have gone out of their offices, integrate themselves with the amateur authors among workers, peasants and soldiers, and go deeply into real life. In the course of creating a picture book, they learn from each other and study problems together, subsequently improving the quality of picture books created by them.

But in order to develop and boost the creation of picture books, it is also necessary to adopt effective measures to train and educate the full-time authors, to take care of and give support to the amateur authors, and to organize the compilers and creators of picture books for study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and of the theories and knowledge of literature and art, to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, eliminate the pernicious influence of the black line for literature and art, prevent corruption by bourgeois ideas of literature and art, go continuously and deeply into real life, and receive tempering and grow up during the practice of creation.

It is imperative to grasp tightly the compilation and writing of texts for picture books. The written texts of the picture books are the stem of the creation of picture books. Whether or not a picture book has great educational meaning is chiefly determined by its script in the written text. At present, the picture books are inadequate in number, variety and quality to meet the needs of the broad masses of people. One of the important cause is the shortage of good written texts. A written text of a picture book provides a base on which to create drawings and it is in itself an artistic creation. It must carry episodes, be written in simple and vivid language and embody the idea of its author.

Like an art worker, the author of a text also needs to go deeply into real life and apply the proletarian world outlook and artistic viewpoint in observing, analyzing and studying the real life, so that his works may stem from real life and yet are above real life, may be based on rich material collected in everyday life and yet are not limited by real characters and real events. At the same time, he must have a good grasp of the characteristics and artistic laws of a text before he can possibly write one.

The text of a picture book must take the important subject of actual struggle as its main theme, must correctly handle and embody the class struggle and line struggle, correctly reflect and uncover the contradictions in the historical period of socialism, and give a prominent description of the proletarian heroes by all possible means.

Apart from this, he may compile and write some texts for picture books about some good foreign and ancient stories, introducing scientific knowledge, and supplementing the teaching of languages, so as to meet with the readers' needs in various aspects. The compilation of scripts for picture books is a task involving arduous efforts and meticulous work and allows not even the slightest perfunctoriness and coarseness in quality. At present, many of the texts for picture books are adopted from literary works. Text writers should be encouraged to make creations. Where conditions permit, they may do the compilation and drawing themselves.

It is imperative to take a firm hold of the creation of drawings in the compilation of picture books. If the drawings are not good, a good written text similarly cannot play very well the role of a picture book in propaganda and education. Generally speaking, a picture book needs more pages, illustrates more personages, requires a real, concrete description of the surroundings

and the properties, and allows variations, so that it imposes higher demands on drawing and expression. It is created on the base of a text and yet it is not a simple illustration of this text but, through the vivid language of drawing and the pictures in series, expresses the contradiction and clashes and molds the personages and the objects in the story.

This requires those engaged in drawing picture books to go continuously and deeply into real life, to learn the experience of creation of the revolutionary model plays, to apply the method of combining revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism, to understand deeply the theme and the thinking of the works, to practice the basic skills strenuously, to draw more sketches, to make creations conscientiously, and to strive to overcome the shortcomings of emptiness and similarity of different personages and generalization of facial make-up of different characters. We must encourage expression of characters by different forms and styles in accordance with the needs of the contents of the script.

The socialist motherland goes on prospering and the creation of revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat is developing briskly. We hope that the broad masses of art workers and publishing workers will, in revolutionary sense of responsibility of a high degree, create and publish good picture books in greater numbers and at higher speed to serve the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the millions upon millions of teen-agers and children.

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Teen-agers and Children Need More and Better Picture Books

by

Liu Teng-ch'eng (刘登程) of Hsinhua Bookstore,
Peking municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 13, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and with industrial and agricultural production developing quickly, a new atmosphere has appeared on the front of publication. Take for instance the picture books, which are welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and teen-agers and children. Increasingly more varieties are published and the number of copies published increases year after year. According to rough statistics, in 1972 alone, more than 20 million copies were published in Peking municipality.

The broad masses of readers warmly welcome such outstanding picture books as "The Red Lantern," "Taking the Bandits' Stronghold," "Shachiapang," "The Red Detachment of Women" and "The White-Haired Girl," which are compiled and drawn according to the revolutionary model plays of the same names, "Huang Chi-kuang, A Good Son of the Motherland," which eulogizes a revolutionary hero who cherishes proletarian patriotism and internationalism, "Liu Hu-lan," which expresses devotion to the revolution and bravery, doggedness and perseverance before the cruel enemy, "Deep Friendship," which depicts the children of China and Korea fighting shoulder to shoulder, "How Steel Is Tempered," which is compiled and drawn on the basis of a Soviet novel of the same name, "Fire of Anger in the South," which reflects the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the US, and "School-Master Tungkuo" and "Monkey Subdues the White-Bone Demon," which are compiled and drawn on the basis of a fable and a fairy tale told in ancient China.

After going through the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the course of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the broad masses of teen-agers and children raise their consciousness of the line struggle. Demanding good books to read and learn from heroes and from the revolutionary forerunners have become a common practice among them. For this reason, they especially have an urgent demand for picture books with highly educational content.

We are engaged in publication work. Every day we feel the eagerness and urgent demand of the broad masses of teen-agers and children for picture books. For the purpose of buying a copy of the book they love, many of these young readers come to the Hsinhua Bookstore at 7 or 8 in the morning, waiting for it to open. Sometimes, in order to buy a copy of the book they need, they even visit all sales departments of the Hsinhua Bookstore in the municipality. The parents of children also show close concern for their children's education. They often make use of their holidays and spare time tobuy books for their children. This is an inspiring scene occurring after the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Five hundred thousand copies of "Huang Chi-kuang, A Good Son of the Motherland" have been distributed in the municipality, being ten times the number of books of the same kind distributed before the great cultural revolution. More than 1,400,000 copies of picture books adapted from foreign revolutionary literary works, such as "Lenin in 1918," "Lenin in October," and these three works of Gorky, "My Childhood," "In the World" and "My University," have been distributed in the municipality.

Notwithstanding this, the picture books of many titles are not enough to meet the objective needs. Recently, the publishing house rushed through the printing of "Stories of Lei Feng" and a picture book, entitled, "Lei Feng's Boyhood," to meet the needs of the broad masses of teen-agers and children for learning from Comrade Lei Feng. When the first batch of 20,000 copies of these books were delivered to the sales departments of the Hsinhua Bookstore in the municipality, they were sold out very quickly.

One afternoon, a worker comrade came to Hsinhua Bookstore in Wangfuching with his three children to buy a copy of this picture book. But this book had already been sold out. Later, he came to wait at the morning-and-evening-service sales department in Wangfuching, waiting there from 4 o'clock in the afternoon to 7 in the evening. When this sales department opened, he rushed into its bookstore. But, unfortunately, this picture book also had been sold out there. Knowing the anxiety with which this worker comrade wanted to buy this book for his children, the sales assistant was deeply touched and sold to him the copy placed on display in the showcase. This worker comrade was deeply gratified. Similar touching events occurred very frequently in the course of our work.

We are deeply educated by the love of the broad masses of readers for picture books and their enthusiasm in buying them. This state of the readers reflects that the publication of picture books still cannot meet the objective needs. At the same time, this also demonstrates that our work of distribution of picture books need to be improved and strengthened continuously.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, we criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, raised our consciousness of the line struggle and aroused our feelings of doing anything to meet the urgent demands and the wishes of the workers, peasants and soldiers. After repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's teaching "We must insure that literature and art fit well into the whole revolutionary machine as a component part and operate as powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy," we understand more clearly the important political meaning of making a success of distribution of books.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, some good picture books had been published. But as a result of the interference by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of literature and art, a great number of picture books about emperors, princes, generals, ministers, scholars and women of beauty, about feudal superstition and fetishes and of a vulgar taste were also published and distributed, poisoning large groups of readers among teen-agers and children and the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Today, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we publish and distribute a great number of revolutionary picture books and, through this form which is welcomed by the masses, strive to propagandize Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is a problem bearing on the occupation of the positions of literature and art. This also is a violent struggle between ourselves and the class enemy for winning over the younger generation.

For this reason, we must do our utmost to make a success of distribution work and render better service to the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the teen-agers and children. We must make deep-going investigation and study, search our brains for methods, go out of the bookstore and deliver the picture books welcomed by the broad masses of readers to the factories, villages, army units, schools, hospitals, community centers, kindergartens and other units.

While doing the work of distributing picture books, we have heard directly or indirectly many suggestions from the readers. These suggestions can be summed up in the following several problems and are put forth as follows for reference by the quarters concerned.

1. The problem of subject matter and style of the picture book.

Almost all the picture books published after the great proletarian cultural revolution have good or relatively good subject matter and are welcomed by the readers. But the readers feel that there are not enough works reflecting important subject matter about class struggle and socialist revolution. Neither is the style diversified enough. Some of the picture books lack a story line and the readers know their content merely by looking at their names. Some picture books even have their stories similar to one another. Works of this kind cannot play a good role in propaganda and education. Some other picture books do not have a clear object, being too simple for workers but too difficult for children to read, and cannot produce good effect in propaganda. The broad masses of readers hope that picture books must have better ideological content and a story. They also hope that the picture books may be presented in more diversified styles and different forms in accordance with the different groups of readers.

2. The readers are also critical of the quality of picture books. Besides demanding better ideological content, they demand better quality of drawings (including the cover designs), printing and binding. Some of the picture books now have monotonous and coarse drawings. Their cover designs are generalized, lacking a vivid expression and beautiful colors. Some color pictorial albums have blurred pictures, lack accuracy in multiple-printing, and even have the characters printed with wrong faces.

3. It is hoped that the quarters concerned will pay attention to the size and price of the picture books. The size of a picture book should be decided in accordance with the contents of the works and different groups of readers. The biggest size is 20mo and the size of the smallest "little picture book" can be 128mo.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the prices of books in general have dropped and that of picture books and other popular readings have dropped by a still bigger margin.

But two problems still exist at present: First, the list price of picture books published in different localities is not uniform. For instance, a picture book of 88 pages costs 0.17 yuan but another of 94 pages costs only 0.10 yuan, the difference between their cost being almost 100 percent.

Second, the price of some picture books is still too high. This impedes in a certain degree the popularization and distribution of picture books among the broad masses of teen-agers and children.

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INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of Work Style Is Changing the Appearance of Hangchow Iron and Steel Works

- By grasping essence, linking with practice and carrying out great revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses of workers and cadres have raised awareness, strengthened unity and stirred up enthusiasm, bringing about prosperous development of revolution and production of the whole plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 14, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Hangchow, June 12, 1973) The great criticism of revisionism and rectification of work style movement is deeply changing the appearance of Hangchow Iron and Steel Works. In this campaign of education in ideology and political line, the workers and cadres of the plant grasp the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, link with practice, carry out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly, raise awareness considerably, strengthen unity, stir up revolutionary enthusiasm and push forward the development of revolution and production of the whole plant.

In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of work style movement, the Party committee of Hangchow Iron and Steel Works, firmly supporting the policy of criticizing revisionism first and rectifying working style afterwards, mobilizes the masses boldly, links with the actual situation of the class struggle and the two-line struggle in the plant and centralizes efforts to criticize the essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

The workers temper themselves in this intense struggle. They say that this intense struggle proves again the incomparable accuracy of great leader Chairman Mao's teaching concerning the existence of class struggle in the historical stage of socialism. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i are exposed, courting self-destruction. It is a good deed that the masses of people have raised awareness and absorbed experience in the course of struggle. The workers of Hangchow Iron and Steel Works, like people all over the country, dance in joy hailing the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of work movement, the Party committee of this plant mobilize the workers and cadres, and CCP and CYL members to study seriously Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, to study the basic line of the Party in the historical stage of socialism and Chairman Mao's series of directives on criticize-revisionism and rectify-working-style and to carry out deep criticism and repudiation of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i politically, ideologically and theoretically. The plant has

organized 24 sessions of study class, fostering more than 1,800 Party members and hard cores, arousing an upsurge to study the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao.

Since last September, the plant has in all called eight plant-level criticism and repudiation meetings and more than 250 medium and small-scale criticism and repudiation meetings in branch plants, workshops and sections. Each unit and group also carries out extensive, probing criticism and repudiation.

In the great revolutionary criticism and repudiation, the workers show high fighting spirit. Many old workers, overcoming the difficulty of their low cultural standard, write drafts of criticism and repudiation after work from evening till far into the night. When some young workers hear about the opening of a criticism and repudiation meeting, those on off-days will give up their leave, those who have bought show tickets will willingly pass them to others, those out on business will rush back in time. They say: Since criticize-revisionism and rectify-working-style is of prime importance, we must carry out this struggle thoroughly.

In the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the workers and cadres grasp the essence and the various reactionary fallacies of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, compare them to the reactionary words and deeds of the ogres and monsters and after analysis perceiving the essence through the phenomenon, expose in the light of day the counter-revolutionary visage of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i that is against the Party, against socialism and against the people and unfold before the masses the shocking picture of their attempt to revive capitalism.

The workers say: Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i hum the same tune, walk the same road together with the ogres and monsters in society; they promote the revisionist line and reflect collectively the desire of the landlords, rich peasants, reactionaries, bad elements and rightists to revive reactionary class privileges and counter-revolution. Their criminal motive is to alter fundamentally the basic line and policy of the socialist historical stage, to subvert proletarian dictatorship and to revive capitalism.

In the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the workers and cadres of the plant also unflinchingly reveal and criticize the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i to break up the ranks of workers and sabotage their unity.

They say: Marx and Engels in the "Communist Manifesto" call on "workers of all countries, unite!" and Chairman Mao teaches us, "Within the working class, there is basically no conflict of interests." Revolutionary tutors always teach us to unite and fight for the interest of our own class and the liberation of mankind. But in order to revive capitalism, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i set up areas of control, work up clan differences, encourage and support a handful of class enemies, and think of ways to destroy the unity of the working class.

In Hangchow Iron and Steel Works, there is a handful of class enemies shouting openly, "Classes must be re-divided," saying nonsensically, "There is conflict of interest among the workers of the Hangchow Iron and Steel Works." Some class enemies say privately: "If they unite together, we shall be in bad luck." These words of the class enemies clearly reveal their criminal intention to create splits.

In criticism and repudiation, the workers say, "We shall support whatever this enemy opposes." We workers of Hangchow Iron and Steel Works, are the class brothers coming hither from the four seas, each with a tale of woe in the old society like a bitter gourd on the vine. We must, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, unite single-minded, struggle together, grasp revolution, promote production and function as the main force in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, so that the conspiracy of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i can never succeed.

Grasping the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in carrying out criticism becomes an extremely vivid educational lesson of class struggle. Many old workers temper their own experience, recall the past in contrast with the present, extol passionately Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and criticize the criminal act of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in slandering the favorable circumstances of our country, in an attempt to alter the socialist system of our country and to restore capitalism.

In the criticize revisionism and rectify working style movement, Hangchow Iron and Steel Works pays attention to separating strictly and handling correctly two different kinds of contradiction. With regard to the destructive activities of the class enemy, the comrades firmly expose and attack them. With regard to the question of right and wrong among the people, the Party committee insists on doing deep and delicate work of ideology and politics, educating the cadres and concentrating the numerous hatred and spite of the masses on swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

Because the workers and cadres of the whole plant insist on the main orientation of the criticize-revisionism struggle, pay attention to differentiating between the enemy and ourselves and draw clearly a boundary line between the right line and the wrong line, they are therefore more conscious in implementing the various proletarian policies of the Party and in uniting all the forces that are capable of being united to deal with the enemy together.

Some units implement the cadre policy and old worker policy of the Party, whereby the basic-level leading class is strengthened, the class nature of the old workers is mobilized and the backward appearance is improved.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectify-working-style movement, the Party committee of Hangchow Iron and Steel Works realizes that to be a leading member of the Party committee, one must have self-knowledge and must be strict in analyzing oneself. To further promote criticize-revisionism, it is very necessary to seriously sum up the lesson of experience of the two line struggle in relation to the criticism of revisionism, to promote awareness of line struggle, and to improve the leading style.

There was a leading member of the plant's Party committee, who dared not maintain the principle in the past and made some mistakes under the influence of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. At first, he was not strict in analyzing himself and the masses disapproved of him, affecting the in-depth development of the criticize revisionism movement. Later, he led in criticizing revisionism, summed up the lesson and experience, and gained the understanding and confidence of the masses and his own spiritual appearance was changed, which in all served to push the criticism of revisionism and rectification of working style movement.

The penetrating spread of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-working-style movement in Hangchow Iron and Steel Works has aroused the socialist class nature of the broad masses of workers and cadres and activated revolutionary enthusiasm. Now in the whole plant there appears a new situation of unified struggle among the cadres and the masses, among groups, among sections and among different types of work.

From January to May of this year, the output of the plant has achieved the best result of several years, with steel production reaching 112.27 percent of the plan, iron production 102.65 percent of the plan and the total production of steel materials also incresing compared to the same period of last year. The workers of the plant are determined to have criticize-revisionism and rectify-working-style as policy, to continue deeply developing the mass movement of learning from Taching in industry, to improve endlessly and solve some existing problems in the present work and to struggle energetically for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's planned production of the country.

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INDOCTRINATION OF TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Show Fervent Concern for the Political Progress of Engineering and Technical Personnel

- Ch'engtu No. 1 Radio Plant Party organization seriously carries out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, leads engineering and technical personnel onto the "red and expert" road and further arouses their activism of making revolution and stimulating production

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 13, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengtu, June 11, 1973) The Party organization of Chengtu No. 1 Radio Plant seriously carries out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, shows fervent concern for the political progress of engineering and technical personnel and guides them onto the "red and expert" road of integration with workers. The enthusiasm of engineering and technical personnel for making revolution and stimulating production is further aroused.

Since last year, through the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals and the proper arrangement of assignments for engineering and technical personnel, the Party organization of the Chengtu No. 1 Radio Plant has created favorable conditions for the development of their special skills. In the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign, the Party organization and revolutionary committee of the plant have seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The struggle between socialism and capitalism in our country in the ideological area about who wins or loses is a problem that can be solved only after a considerably long period of time" and the Party's guideline of "unity, education and transformation" regarding engineering and technical personnel. It is held that the proper arrangement of assignments for engineering and technical personnel represents only one aspect. It must be accompanied simultaneously by a firm grip on their ideological and political line education. Only so can they be made to contribute toward socialist construction in a better way.

To this end, the Party organization of the plant has all along made a point of leading engineering and technical personnel in studying works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's books. It has specially designated a period of time for organizing them to study and discuss Chairman Mao's writings on the problem of intellectuals. They are made to further heighten their consciousness of ideological transformation.

The Party organization of this factory pays attention to educating and encouraging engineering and technical personnel to go to the forefront of production to integrate with the worker masses and seek continuous transformation of their own world outlook through a long period of practice.

Last year, this plant was entrusted with an assignment of the trial production of a color television set. Difficulties were encountered in the trial manufacture of a certain important part of the set. The leading cadres of the

"three-in-one" group involved in the trial-making of this product led the technical personnel to learn humbly from the workers and join the workers in analyzing and solving contradictions and seeking technical innovation in a big way. At last, the crucial problem involved was solved. This allowed the smooth progress of trial-manufacturing work.

The plant also organized engineering and technical personnel and sent them to workshops, shifts and groups to take up labor and acquire workers' advanced ideas and fine qualities in production practice. The aim was to gradually overcome the shortcoming of departing from reality.

A technical worker was newly transferred from another scientific research unit. Having regard to his past long confinement to a laboratory, the factory Party organization first arranged for him to take up productive labor in the assembling workshop and then assigned him to the workshop as a technological worker for a period of time. In practical work, this technical worker mingled with the workers as one and humbly acquired the workers' advanced ideas and their rich practical experiences. For over one year, he successively compiled five typical technological documents. The fixed working time quota was cut down. The consumption of raw material was reduced. This was hailed by the workers.

This plant pays great attention to helping engineering and technical personnel devote technical studies to the revolution. The factory Party organization constantly leads the technical personnel to seriously read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, with an eye to the question of "For whom?" and help them to correctly handle the relations between "redness" and "expertness."

Due to his idea of seeking personal fame and wealth, an engineer in the past constantly buried himself in looking up technical data and working out "personal" designs. At the least setback encountered, he lapsed into a bad mood. Thanks to patient education and help by the Party organization, he came to understand that the question of for whom were technical studies to be taken up was one of standpoint and of the line. Thereafter, he seriously devoted himself to reading and doggedly applied himself to assiduous research along with other technical personnel. One setback was followed by a further attempt. At last, an electronic appliance with many strong points was successfully trial-manufactured. After an assessment by the relevant unit, it won good praise.

For over one year, due to the serious firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, this plant has further aroused the socialist activism of the broad masses of engineering and technical personnel. Under the leadership of the Party organization, they along with the workers have strived to set up and perfect a technical management system for the whole enterprise and strengthen the research and manufacturing effort involving new products. Relatively great achievements have been made.

Since last year, this plant has successfully trial-manufactured several kinds of important electronic appliances and turned out a dual-purpose television-radio set of the Chengtu 753 Consol type. It has been put into production on a large scale. Simultaneously, 48 technical innovation items have been achieved. Product quality is further improved. The consumption of raw and other materials is reduced.

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SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT

Strengthen Leadership Over Mass Scientific Experiment Movement

- The Party committee of Hsiangt'an municipality takes the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style as a lever. An effective boost is given to the development of industrial production and science and technology in the whole municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 13, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Changsha, June 12, 1973) The Party committee of Hsiangt'an municipality, Hunan Province, has taken the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style as a lever in strengthening leadership over the mass scientific experiment movement. An effective boost is given to the development of industrial production and science and technology in the whole municipality.

With the deepening of the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign, further play is given to the activism of the broad masses of Hsiangt'an municipality for acquiring scientific knowledge and learning techniques for the revolution. Many factories and mining enterprises have established "three-in-one" scientific research groups or technical innovation groups composed of workers, cadres and technical personnel. Early in 1972, the number of these scientific experiment groups rose to over 510.

On this basis, the municipal Party committee established according to trade and work classifications 24 municipality-wide "three-in-one" scientific experiment special groups including smelting,machine processing, heat treatment, casting, electronics, chemistry, weaving and spinning, bacteriology, etc. The participating members recommended or selected by basic-level units totalled over 500. They were all workers with rich practical experience or technical personnel with a certain scientific and technical theoretical level or leading cadres showing warm support for mass scientific activities. In their respective posts in ordinary times, they spent their spare time participating in "three-in-one" scientific experiment and technique-exchange activities.

Under their inspiration and influence, the mass scientific experiment activity in various factories, mining enterprises and other basic-level units in the whole municipality developed more vigorously. Last year, the whole municipality accomplished over 3,600 scientific research and innovation projects, more than 600 of them marked with relatively prominent results. Put into production, these scientific research and technical innovation results play a very effective role in developing the industrial production of the whole municipality.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign, the Party committee of Hsiangtan municipality organizes the broad masses of cadres to review Chairman Mao's teaching, "Class struggle,production struggle and

scientific experiment are three great revolutionary movements in building a powerful socialist state. They provide Communist Party members a true guarantee against bureaucratism, revisionism and dogmatism and for staying forever in an invincible position, a reliable guarantee for integration of the proletariat with the broad laboring masses for democratic dictatorship."

Meanwhile, a grip is put on the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in a penetrating criticism. Everyone is enabled to raise consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and raise awareness of the proper handling of the scientific experiment mass campaign. Under the leadership of the municipal Party committee, Party organizations at various levels strengthen in a practical way leadership over scientific and technical work. Various big factories and mines and various bureaus under the municipality and ch'ü (chen) are all armed with a leading member in charge of scientific and technical work. Some have set up scientific and technical leadership groups.

Party organizations at various levels makes a regular practice of listening to briefings on relevant conditions on the mass scientific experiment campaign and constantly go deep among the masses to ascertain problems in this regard. Meanwhile, the scientific and technical departments in the municipality also energetically carry out activities involving the exchange of scientific and technical work experience and the popularization of scientific and technical knowledge.

In the process of the unfolding of the mass scientific and technical experiment movement, Party organizations at various levels of Hsiangtan municipality paid great attention to ideological and political line education for the masses.

Last year, the workers, cadres and technical personnel of the amplifier workshop of Hsiangtan Electric Motor Plant formed into a hurdle-clearing "three-in-one" group to solve key technical problems in the production of electric motor amplifiers. Starting with line education, the Party organization of this plant aroused the masses to criticize idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and led everyone to doggedly adhere to the materialist theory of reflection and to the viewpoint of practice of first. They repeatedly made comparative tests involving 21 structure programs and dissected 256 electric motors. A large mass of data was accumulated. After a comprehensive analysis, they at last found a method to solve the crucial technical problem involved. They boldly reformed many irrational technological processes. The up-to-standard percentage of electric motor amplifiers passed at the first test considerably surpassed the best level in history.

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WORKER-CADRES

Worker-Cadres in East China Coal Mines

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 13, 1973)

more than 3,400 miners of the tzupo mining administration in east china's shantung province are now in leading posts at all levels. seven of the thirteen standing committee members of the administration's party committee are former miners. besides, large numbers of workers have been trained as technicians and engineers.

the century-old mining administration is one of china's major coal producers. it has 20 mines with a staff of over 47,000.

the worker-cadres are making new contributions. one of them is chai shen-chiang, a veteran miner, who began to cut coal as a child before liberation. the party organization sent him to study for a four-year course to the peking mining institute. after he returned, he was promoted to head a coal pit and is now secretary of the party committee of the hsiachuang coal mine.

he often goes among the miners', making investigations and taking part in productive labour so as to sum up and introduce advanced experience. chai shen-chiang and the miners of one area that was to be closed down by late 1972 found ways to extract an additional 100,000 tons of coal.

he made great achievements in his work, but he is determined to do it still better. he said: "i could not have become a leading member of the party without the leadership of the party and chairman mao. i'm determined to devote all my life to the mining industry."

tsui teh-hsi, another worker-cadre, comes from a family that mined coal for generations before liberation. his father was worked to death and tsui teh-hsi went to work in the pits when he was only eight years old.

like other workers, he became master of the state after liberation. he works hard and with other miners has made technical innovations. output at the work face rises with each passing month. he is now a division chief in the mining administration.

there are many other good worker-cadres. they persist in working in pits and keep their close ties with the miners. the deputy head of a mine joined miners in experimenting with a new method of extraction that is saving large quantities of pit-props for the state.

MASS SPORTS

Mass Sports Activities Among Shanghai Workers

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 13, 1973)

the number of sports enthusiasts among the one million industrial workers in shanghai is growing. over 40,000 workers took part last year in long distance races and table tennis and basketball matches.

the workers also like badminton, football, swimming and tug-of-war. callisthenics and taichichuan (traditional chinese boxing) have the best mass foundation.

simple callisthenics are done by people throughout the country. before work or during work-breaks, the workers do the exercises to music broadcast over the loud speakers. the callisthenics were devised by the physical culture and sports commission. four sets of such exercises have been issued to date. in many factories, 80 to 90 per cent of the workers do such exercises.

taichichuan is a one-person exercise, it has slow but forceful movement. it was popular in china long ago. in shanghai many workers do this kind of boxing every morning or during work-breaks.

the workers' sports activities are guided by chairman mao's teaching "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health". the champion-itis peddled by liu shao-chi and company was shown in the fact that efforts were made only to train ace sportsmen to fight for championships, to the neglect of mass sports activities.

workers and cadres of the shanghai meat processing factory have written more than 70 articles in the past year criticizing champion-itis. through this criticism, they got a better idea of how to develop mass sports activities under the guidance of the correct line. now more than 90 per cent of the factory's workers and cadres do exercises or play basketball and table tennis. the incidence of diseases is going down. it was only 0.69 per cent in may last year when the factory organized a general health check-up among the workers and cadres.

among the 18,000 workers in the shanghai no. 3 steel mill, 15,000 took part in a inner-workshop competition in various sports.

chou feng-hsien, a fifty-year-old worker at a shanghai silk mill, has persisted in physical training every day. she was a child labourer at the age of ten before liberation. the bad working conditions then ruined her health. after liberation she received free medical treatment.

her persistence in physical training has made her strong and vigorous. "i'm 50 now, but i feel happy and young," she remarked.

forty-year-old lu tsai-chin, a member of the factory revolutionary committee, had a similar experience. she is a model in physical training as well as in political study and production. she often takes part in long distance running. sports activities are frequent in the factory in which 90 per cent of the workers are women.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Albanian Volleyball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1973)

a welcome ceremony was held at the capital indoor stadium here this evening in honour of the visiting albanian national youth volleyball team under the auspices of the chinese physical culture and sports commission.

present were li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and yu chan, vice-foreign minister. they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with skender tupia and thanas toto, leader and deputy leader of the albanian team, prior to the welcome ceremony. albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife were present.

in a warm atmosphere of close unity of the people and sportsmen of china and albania, the chinese and albanian teams filed into the arena arm-in-arm, amid warm applause from the 18,000 spectators. the two teams exchanged pennants and souvenirs. li teh-sheng, wang meng, yu chan, skender tupia, thanas toto, ambassador xhorxhi robo and his wife walked down from the rostrum, shook hands with the players and were photographed together with them.

the ceremony was followed by a friendly match between the visiting team and the chinese men's team. the visitors took the first two sets 15-11, 15-7, but the chinese team took the next three sets 15-9, 15-5 and 15-8 to win the exciting, friendly match.

the spectators gave an rousing standing ovation in appreciation of a well played match while the players, coaches and referees of the two countries waved to the capacity crowd in acknowledgement of the tribute.

among the spectators were leading members of chinese departments concerned yao hsiao-cheng and wang ming-hsiu.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1973)

luben stoyanov, ambassador of the people's republic of bulgaria to china, left his post for home today.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Agricultural Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1973)

a 12-member burmese agricultural delegation led by u ye goung, deputy minister of agriculture and forestry of the government of the union of burma, arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the ministry of agriculture and forestry of the people's republic of china.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by yang li-kung, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned, including yeh cheng-chang and chen chen-chi.

on hand were burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and his wife, and officials of the burmese embassy in peking.

Burmese Agricultural Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1973)

chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry yang li-kung gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the burmese agricultural delegation led by u ye goung, deputy minister of agriculture and forestry of the government of the union of burma.

present were minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng and leading members of departments concerned, including yeh cheng-chang, chen chen-chi and chao shou-hsun.

also present were burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and his wife, as well as diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy in peking.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Burundi Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1973)

premier chou en-lai this evening met and had a friendly conversation with albert shibura, first ambassador of the republic of burundi to china.

among those present at the meeting were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, and wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

First Burundi Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1973)

albert shibura, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of burundi to china, presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, this morning.

present on the occasion were andre yanda, counsellor of the burundi embassy in china, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

also present were ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and hsueh kung-cho, deputy director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Penn Nouth Denounces US Schemes Against Cambodian People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1973)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, issued a message today to the monks, intellectuals and students in phnompenh and areas temporarily controlled by the enemy denouncing the united states for their schemes against the cambodian nation and people.

the message pointed out that as a result of the heroic struggle of the cambodian people and fierce attacks by the people's national liberation armed forces, the traitors lon nol, sirik matak, son ngoc thanh, in tam and cheng heng and their regime are on the brink of total collapse. therefore, the u.s. authorities tried their best to engage in frequent underhand activities in the political and diplomatic fields so as to maintain the existence of the traiterous phnompenh clique. they plotted with the clique to set up the "high political council", "special government" and other installations. internationally, they made contacts with certain imperialist countries in europe with common interests to help solve the crisis.

it said, members of the "high political council" and in tam's "special government" remained to be those ultra-rotten and ultra-fascist big traitors. "no matter what stooges the traitorous clique may gather, no matter what installations they may set up and no matter what new labels they may put, they cannot save themselves from their doom."

referring to the various offers made by the united states, the traitorous phnompenh clique and their ilk, the message said that the "peace" they are peddling is a "peace" under enslavement, a "peace" in hell which is full of sorrows, fascist oppression and corruption, a "peace" in starvation and a "peace" which gives a breathing space to the forces of the traitorous phnompenh clique to counter-attack the people and the national united front of cambodia. their "compromise" and "reconciliation" mean that the patriotic cambodian armed forces and people, the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia -- victors -- should put their lives and the destiny of the state at their mercy.

the message added, "the cambodian people cherish peace very much. but the peace they long for is a peace built on the basis of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national dignity, a peace without u.s. imperialism and its saigon and bangkok valets pushing neo-colonialist policy in the country, a peace without the traitorous clique selling out the soil, nation and people's destiny to u.s. and other imperialism."

"longing for such peace," the message stressed, "all monks and people of our country rallying closely under the victorious banner of the national united front of cambodia are fighting resolutely for the realization of this sacred national aspiration."

the message said that the cambodian people are resolved to drive u.s. imperialism and its saigon and bangkok henchmen out of cambodia and completely wipe out the traitorous phnompenh clique so as to realize the aspiration of the cambodian nation and people for genuine peace. "the national united front of cambodia will never be reconciled with the traitorous phnompenh regime," the message declared.

the message went on: "we resolutely oppose the existence of two or three governments on the soil of cambodia and categorically reject the intrigue to partition cambodia."

samdech penn nouth declared in his message that the cambodian people are struggling not only to liberate 90 per cent of the national territory and 80 per cent of the population but to liberate the country and the people by 100 per cent."

the message condemned the so-called "third force" for its service to the partition of cambodia. it said: "the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia categorically refuse to recognize the so-called third force, an instrument of u.s. imperialism. they have not contacted or negotiated with the despicable stooge of u.s. imperialism -- the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh-in tam-cheng heng clique, the fascist, decadent and traitorous authorities and treacherous republic. nor will they do so in the future. there are only antagonism and life-and-death struggle between them.

the message pointed out: "the cambodian people, the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces firmly grasp the essence of the war in cambodia: this is a war of aggression against the cambodian nation and people by u.s. imperialism. the cambodian nation and people have waged a people's war for the liberation of the nation and people and against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs. therefore, this is not a so-called civil war between brothers as described by the so-called 'third force', an instrument of the u.s. and other imperialists."

the message said: "the cambodian people, the n.u.f.c. the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f. are determined to defend their rights to independence and sovereignty and master the destiny of their nation. they resolutely reject any solution of the cambodian issue put forth by any imperialist power that attempts to decide for the cambodian people the fate of the cambodian nation."

the message went on: "the present struggle of the cambodian people has won the great support of china, viet nam, laos, korea and other countries and the people in africa, europe, asia and latin america who cherish peace, independence and justice. about 40 countries have recognized the royal government of national union of cambodia as the sole legal and legitimate government of cambodia."

the message added that as far as the american people are concerned, they have struggled against the bombing of cambodia.

the message called on the monks and people of all walks of life in areas under enemy control to step up their struggle in various forms so as to drive out u.s. imperialism and its accomplices, overthrow the traitorous phnompenh clique and build an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia based on territorial integrity, according to the five-point declaration issued on march 23, 1970, by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and the political programme of the national united front of cambodia.

CHINA AND CANADA

Sino-Canadian Civil Air Transport Agreement
Signed in Ottawa

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Jun. 11, 1973)

china and canada signed a civil air transport agreement and a relevant technical protocol here today.

the agreement was signed by yao kuang, chinese ambassador to canada, for china and by mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs for canada, and the protocol was signed by yao kuang and jean marchand, canadian minister of transport, for their respective governments.

yao kuang said at the signing ceremony: "the signing of the air agreement between china and canada is a big event in the relations between our two countries. it marks a new development in the friendly relations between our two countries." he believed that the opening of the air route between china and canada will certainly further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries and the friendly contacts between the two peoples.

mitchell sharp said: "since october 1970 when diplomatic relations were established between our two countries, sino-canadian contacts have developed very rapidly in a number of areas, to our mutual satisfaction and benefit". the two countries still have much to learn and understand about each other, and the new direct air link will permit them to do even more, he said.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1973)

charles-david ganao, foreign minister of the people's republic of the congo, and his party arrived here from pyongyang by plane at noon today for a friendly visit to china.

abdoul-kader diawara, charge d'affaires ad interim of the congolese embassy in peking, arrived by the same plane.

they were welcomed at the airport by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying,

vice-foreign minister, and ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, officials of the congolese embassy and diplomatic envoys of african countries to china were also present.

Vice Minister Ho Ying Holds Talks with Minister Ganao

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1973)

ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon held talks with charles-david ganao, minister of foreign affairs of the congo.

taking part in the talks on the congolese side were: louis-sylvain goma, minister of public works, transportation and civil aviation, alphonse-marie ongagou, director of the political department of the foreign ministry, and abdoul-kader diawara, charge d'affaires a.i. of the congolese embassy in peking.

present on the chinese side were: ho kung-kai, director, and hsueh kung-cho, deputy director, of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the ministry's protocol department.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Congolese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1973)

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome charles-david ganao, minister of foreign affairs of the congo.

attending were louis-sylvain goma, minister of public works, transportation and civil aviation, and alphonse-marie ongagou, director of the political department of the foreign ministry, who have come to china with the foreign minister, as well as abdoul-kader diawara, charge d'affaires a.i. of the congolese embassy in peking, and embassy officials.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. in his toast, minister fang yi said: "sino-congolese friendship has a solid foundation. both our two peoples oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, israeli zionism and all forms of foreign rule and intervention." the sino-congolese relations, he pointed out, "are based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence. the friendly cooperation in various fields between the two countries is fruitful."

in his toast, foreign minister ganao said: "we are very moved by the warm, friendly and sincere reception accorded us since our arrival in your great and beautiful country, a country of long history. there has been an increasing exchange of visits between our two countries since the establishment of the diplomatic relations. this enables us to understand each other better and learn from each other's experience and contributes to strengthening the friendly ties between our two countries."

among those present at the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned ho kung-kai, hsueh kung-cho and chu chuan-hsien.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Foreign Minister in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Jun. 12, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his party went on a sightseeing tour of the famous french river la seine on board a yacht here this evening in the company of alain peyrefitte, french minister in charge of administrative reforms, and madame peyrefitte.

the france-china friendship group of the french national assembly gave a dinner on the yacht in honour of the chinese visitors.

present were minister and madame peyrefitte; former minister andre bettencourt, president of the group, and madame bettencourt; and other members of the national assembly.

also present were etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, and henri froment-mourice, head of the asian-oceanian affairs department of the french foreign ministry.

in their speeches peyrefitte and chi peng-fei wished that the friendly relations between france and china be strengthened daily.

this afternoon, madame nicole de hauteclocque, president of the paris municipal council, gave a reception at l'hotel de ville in honour of chi peng-fei and his party. madame de hauteclocque and chi peng-fei spoke at the reception.

francois ceyrac, president of the national council of french employers, gave a luncheon here today for the chinese guests.

this morning, chi peng-fei's wife hsu han-ping visited l'ecole maternelle at clamart and galeries lafayette in paris in the company of madame fontanet, wife of the french minister of national education.

French Prime Minister Meets with Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Paris, Jun. 12, 1973)

french prime minister pierre messmer today met with chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei at the prime minister's office and had a friendly talk with him.

present on the chinese side were: wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister, wang tung, director of the west european affairs department, chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department, kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry.

chinese ambassador to france tseng tao was also present.

present on the french side were: martial de la fourniere, diplomatic adviser of the prime minister, henri froment-meurice, head of the asian-oceanian affairs department of the french foreign ministry.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h was also present.

the meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

jean charbonnel, french minister of industrial and scientific department, met with minister chi peng-fei this morning.

President Pompidou Meets with Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei

(NCNA-English Paris, Jun. 13, 1973)

french president georges pompidou met with chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei at the presidential house today.

president pompidou had a friendly and unrestrained conversation with the chinese foreign minister.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokyo Reception for Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 12, 1973)

a grand reception in honour of the chinese table tennis delegation was held by the japan table tennis association and the japan-china cultural exchange association at hotel new otani here this evening.

entering the hall, hsu yin-sheng, leader, lin hui-ching and li fu-jung, deputy leaders, and all the members of the delegation were warmly greeted by japanese friends including leaders of the japan-china cultural exchange association, leaders of the japan society for physical culture, leaders of various sports associations, diet members of the liberal democratic party, the socialist party and the komei party, and leaders of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) as well as coaches and players of the japan table tennis association.

shigeo nagano, president of the japan table tennis association, made a welcoming speech at the reception. he expressed the hope that the intercourse between table tennis players of the two countries will be a new contribution to the strengthening of friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and among the asian people.

bon shiraishi, standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, hanji aoki, managing director of the japan society for physical culture, also spoke at the reception.

addressing the reception, hsu yin-sheng, leader of the chinese delegation, highly appraised the important contributions made by the japan table tennis association

and the japan-china cultural exchange association which, together with the broad masses of the japanese people, have made energetic efforts to develop the friendly exchanges between the japanese and chinese table tennis players, promote china-japan friendship and bring about the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, was present at the reception at invitation.

the sportsmen of the two countries sang together and carried on warm conversations in the course of the very cordial reception.

Chinese Foreign Languages Publishing Circles Delegation Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1973)

an 11-member delegation of chinese foreign languages publishing circles left here this afternoon to pay a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and other friendly japanese organizations. leader of the delegation is chang miao-yu and deputy leader tien chia-nung.

the delegation was seen off by sun ping-hua, secretary general of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

Japanese, Chinese Football Teams Play Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1973)

the visiting japanese mitsubishi heavy industrial corporation's football team and the peking physical culture institute team played a friendly match at the flood-lit peking workers stadium this evening.

the peking institute team won 2:1. this was the third match played by the visitors in peking. after winning the opening match 3:1 from the liaoning provincial team, the visitors drew with the peking team 1:1 in a rain-soaked match on june 10.

among the spectators this evening were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, chao cheng-hung and chung shih-tung, vice-presidents of the all-china sports federation, chao hsi-wu, a leading member of the chinese football association, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, and ookichi saito, honorary leader of the goodwill football delegation of the japanese corporation, hideo shimada and shinichi kuroda, leader and deputy leader of the delegation, and minister yuichi hayashi of the japanese embassy here and his wife. liao cheng-chih, chung shih-tung and others met and had a friendly conversation with ookichi saito, hideo shimada, shinichi kuroda and other japanese friends prior to the match.

the match was played in a friendly atmosphere. led by standard-bearers holding the national flags of the two countries, the two teams ran a lap of honour around the pitch to tremendous applause from the 100,000 spectators.

both teams played an all-out attacking game from the start. left-winger jung chih-hsing of the peking physical culture institute team dribbled the ball past the japanese defence and scored the first goal 23 minutes after kick-off.

half-back yang li-min scored the second goal for the home team shortly afterwards.

this was followed by a vigorous japanese offensive. half-back kenji okubo fed a long pass to forward ichiro hosotani who hit the ball into the net nine minutes from half-time.

neither side was able to score in the second half period despite many exciting manoeuvres. the spectators gave both teams warm applause for their good play and sportsmanship.

Japanese Mitsubishi Corporation's Goodwill Football Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1973)

ookichi saito, honorary leader of the mitsubishi heavy industrial corporation's goodwill football delegation, left peking for home via kwangchow by air this morning. seeing him off at the airport were chao hsi-wu, a leading member of the chinese football association, and wang wen-chung, a leading member of an organization concerned. the rest of the delegation, led by leader hideo shimada and deputy leader shinichi kuroda, left here for tientsin by train this morning to continue its match tour of china.

while in peking, the japanese football team played friendly matches with the liaoning team, the peking team and the peking physical culture institute team. the japanese guests also visited places of historical interest.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the friendship delegation of the all-japan federation of smaller enterprises. leader of the delegation is shoji koyama, deputy leaders are yoshio sato and yorimichi sugaya, and secretary-general masatomi osako.

present on the occasion were kung hsiao, shan ta-chi and lu peng-fei.

the japanese delegation, which arrived here on june 11, will leave here tomorrow to tour shanghai and kwangchow.

Peking Reception in Honor of Japanese Kokan Basketball Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1973)

the chinese basketball association gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting japanese kokan men's basketball delegation led by keisiro moro.

attending were chao cheng-hung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, chou chih-tung, a leading member of the chinese basketball association, and leading members of other organizations concerned, as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

chou chih-tung and keisiro moro spoke at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. chou chih-tung recalled the friendly exchanges between chinese and japanese basketball circles in the past, and stressed the profound friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples and sportsmen. he expressed the hope that, in line with the spirit of "friendship first, competition second, the chinese and japanese basketball players would learn from each other and make common progress, so as to

ensure that flowers of friendship would blossom more brilliantly.

keisiro moro said that his delegation would abide by the spirit of friendship first and try its best to have friendly contacts with the chinese friends. he pledged to work for the friendship and mutual understanding between the people of the two countries.

the japanese kokan basketball delegation arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND MALI

China Gives Anti-Measles Vaccine to Mali

(NCNA-English Bamako, Jun. 12, 1973)

in the name of the red cross society of the people's republic of china, feng yueh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in mali, handed over this morning to the ministry of public health and social affairs of the republic of mali a donation of 300,000 doses of anti-measles vaccine. daouda keita, director general of health, accepted the donation on behalf of the malian ministry.

meanwhile feng yueh expressed profound sympathy and regards to the drought-stricken families of mali.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of China Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 12, 1973)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china arrived here by train today for a friendly performance tour in the democratic people's republic of korea.

leader of the troupe is yin tsan-chen, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and standing council member of the chinese people's

association for friendship with foreign countries, and deputy leader is wang wen-kuei, council member of the friendship association.

the troupe was welcomed at the railway station by chang chol, vice-minister of culture and art; kim yong sun, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; choe yong hwa, vice-chairman of the central committee of general federation of literary and art unions; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee; choe sang muk, director of a bureau of the foreign ministry; and many literary and art workers in pyongyang.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim chang shu-yuan and other officials of the chinese embassy in korea were also there.

a jubilant atmosphere prevailed at the pyongyang station today. the welcomers carried streamers with the slogans: "warmly welcome the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china to korea exclamation" "long live the blood-sealed, militant friendship and unity of the korean and chinese peoples exclamation" "long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" "long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation" when the train pulled into the station, the welcomers waved bouquets and colourful ribbons and cheered to salute the chinese artistes. some korean comrades presented bouquets to their chinese comrades-in-arms and warmly shook hands with them. korean artists sang and danced at the square of the railway station to welcome the chinese troupe. the whole station was enveloped in a warm atmosphere of friendship of the chinese and korean peoples and artistes.

when the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china passed the korean border city of sinuiju, it was welcomed by kim gwan chu, vice-chairman of the north pyongan provincial administrative committee; kim gwan il, chief of the propaganda department of the north pyongan provincial committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-chairman of the north pyongan provincial committee of the korea-china friendship association; kang do on, chairman of the sinŭiju municipal administrative committee; kim chang ju, secretary of the sinuiju municipal committee of the workers' party of korea; leading members of local literary and art organizations and people of sinuiju.

li in gi, director of the art bureau of the korean ministry of culture and art, specially went from pyongyang to sinuiju to welcome the chinese troupe.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1973)

a chinese tennis team led by shen chia-lin left here by air today on a friendly visit to romania.

present at the airport to see it off were leading members of departments concerned wang to and mou tso-yun, and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here.

Romanian Sports Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1973)

the delegation of the national committee for physical culture and sports of the socialist republic of romania led by lieutenant general marin dragnea, first vice-president of the committee, concluded its friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air this morning.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, leading members of the departments concerned: yao hsiao-cheng, li ching-chuan, tien wen-hui, wang to, chen hsien, chao pin, ni chih-chin, chang hsi, mou tso-yun, feng teh-pao, chin chi-hsiang and wang fu-yung, and representatives of chinese sportsmen.

on hand were also nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Tanzania on Way Home

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jun. 12, 1973)

the chinese government delegation led by kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, arrived here by train this afternoon on its way home after its visit to zambia.

tanzanian minister for communications and works job lusinde and other officials of the tanzanian government arrived by the same train.

they were met at the station by officials of the tanzanian government and the tanzania-zambia railway authority. chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen was present on the occasion.

the chinese delegation was warmly greeted by tanzanian minister lusinde and others when it arrived at tunduma, a tanzanian city on the tanzania-zambia border, on june 7, a big mass rally was held there to welcome the chinese delegation.

chinese vice-minister kuo lu visited railway projects along the railway line from tunduma to dar es salaam before arriving here.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Ugandan Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai this evening met and had a friendly conversation with william matovu, first ambassador of the republic of uganda to china.

among those present were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND US

Chi Peng-fei Meets with Henry A. Kissinger

(NCNA-English Paris, Jun. 13, 1973)

chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, had a courtesy meeting with henry a. kissinger, assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, here today.

present on the occasion on the chinese side were: assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, chinese ambassador to france tseng tao, chang yi-chun and tang wen-sheng.

present on the american side were: william h. sullivan, deputy assistant secretary for east asian and pacific affairs, and messrs. eagleberger and peter rodman.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP

Strengthen Unity, Back Up, and Do A Good Job

- Party committee of Wenan hsien seriously carries out the line of unity for victory of the 9th "Party National Congress"; cadres at various levels learn from each other, support each other, and leading the people of the whole hsien to develop continuously the excellent situation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 15, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang, June 14, 1973) The leading members of the Party committee of Wenan hsien, Hopei Province, have seriously carried out the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th National Congress," energetically strengthened the unity of the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee, consciously upheld the centralized leadership of the Party, and vigorously led the people of the whole hsien to develop continuously the excellent situation of the revolution and production.

Of the leading members of the Party committee of Wenan hsien, some are local cadres and some are newly transferred from other places. Guided by the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th National Congress," they respect, learn from and support each other and fight in unity. In the campaign for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, they repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard and don't intrigue and conspire." They thoroughly criticized and repudiated swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i for their counter-revolutionary crime in promoting split and sectarianism and undermining the unity of the revolutionary ranks, and further raised their consciousness in promoting revolutionary unity. They said that only by properly promoting the revolutionary unity of the leading body of the hsien Party committee can the hsien Party committee become a real militant command post for leading the people

of the whole hsien to forge ahead in triumph along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In their work, they persisted in imposing strict demands on themselves and placing on the table their own views. Once their views were rejected they resolutely carried out the collective decision. The No. 1 and No. 2 persons of the hsien Party committee took the lead in seeking "mass forums" and not "one-person forum." They humbly heeded what others said and dared to ignore their own erroneous suggestions.

Following his transfer to Wenan hsien, hsien Party committee secretary Chiang Han-min worked with great enthusiasm and set his heart on quickly changing in the look of the whole hsien. He adopted the leadership method of "dividing up responsibility for assignment" and held a standing committee member responsible for a particular sector. After this leadership method was put in practice for a period of time, quite a number of contradictions emerged. Some local cadres of the hsien Party committee reported to Chiang Han-min the problems found in the system of "dividing up responsibility for assignment." In light of their reports, Chiang Han-min studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and came to understand that this leadership method of letting each standing committee member guard his own sector was unfavorable to the practice of collective discussion and collective leadership by the hsien Party committee. In the light of what others said, Chiang Han-min seriously discussed the matter with the standing committee members of the hsien Party committee and adopted the resolution on "stay at a selected spot in real seriousness and lead the area with the spot." Chiang Han-min and the leading members of the hsien Party committee took the lead in resolutely carrying out this resolution of the hsien Party committee, thus giving a powerful impetus to the development of criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and the hsien-wide mass movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture.

In the process of strengthening the centralized leadership of the Party, the leading members of the Party committee of Wenan hsien paid great attention to conscious observance of Party discipline. All matters decided through hsien Party committee collective discussion were seriously acted upon by the leading members of the hsien Party committee. Last year, the hsien Party committee summed up the experience in fighting natural disasters and wresting a bumper harvest. In line with the instructions of the high level, it was decided to build a large water pumping station in the T'anli commune at the low-lying Wenan area. At the time, some people advocated going all out to complete and benefit from the project that year. Some, however, thought it not possible to complete the project that year and called for the exercise of caution. The two schools of thought started a heated debate. Jen Chien-i, a standing committee member of the hsien committee and vice chairman of the production department, endorsed the first view and considered that so long as proper efforts were made, it was possible to complete and benefit from the project that year. Standing committee member Sun Yao-tsu, chairman of the production department, took issue with this view and considered Jen Chien-i's opinion not "down-to-earth" enough and "too venturesome." After repeated arguments, everyone voiced support for Jen Chien-i's opinion. After his view was voted down, Sun Yao-tsu strictly required himself to conform with the principle of Party spirit and actively publicized the decision of the hsien Party committee. On many ocasions, he went to the worksite in support of Jen Chien-i's work. When Jen Chien-i took charge of

work on the forefront, Sun Yao-tsun performed in the rear an outstanding job in the assignment of manpower, allocation of materials, purchase of machines and organization of transportation. Because of this, fast progress was made on the construction of this water pumping station, and the project was basically completed before the arrival of the flood season in July last year. Not long after its completion, there came torrential rains and all water from the five hsien on the upper reaches converged on the low-lying Wenan area. Because this water pumping station was thrown into battle, the drainage efficiency was greatly raised. Several tens of thousands of mow of farmland were very quickly drained of the water accumulated, thus warding off a flood disaster and bringing in a bumper harvest.

The leading members of the Party committee of Wenan hsien doggedly refrain from saying or doing anything detrimental to unity and pay attention to overcoming all factors of disunity at all times. On one occasion, the hsien planned to dig a canal through the boundary between the Shihkuochuan and Hsinglungkung communes. A section of the canal had to pass through the Hsinglungkung commune to take up a portion of alkaline land. After a discussion, the hsien Party committee agreed to the route of the canal planned by the water conservation department. But a certain cadre of the Hsinglungkung commune expressed disapproval and was of the view that this reflected the prejudice of an individual standing committee member who belonged to the Shihkuochuang commune. However, instead of bringing up the matter with the standing committee member in question, this cadre of the Hsinglungkung commune made known his view in a roundabout way to another standing committee member in charge of work at home. In strict conformity with Party principle, this standing committee member on the one hand explained to the cadre of the Hsinglungkung commune that the canal to be dug was based on unified planning of the whole hsien, and that the hsien committee's decision was not the idea of the said person and therefore did not involve any prejudice. He sternly criticized this commune cadre, and on the other hand, he told the standing committee member in question of this and urged him to do patient and proper ideological work among the cadres of the Hsinglungkung commune. Therefore, this standing committee member personally went to make a heart-to-heart talk with that commune cadre, thus dispelling misunderstanding, strengthening unity and insuring the thorough implementation of the hsien Party committee's resolution.

Proper unity of the "squad members" of the Party committee of Wenan hsien has given a spur to the unity of the leading bodies of the various departments directly under the hsien and of the communes and production brigades. They are enabled to lead better the broad masses of cadres and commune members to forge triumphantly ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and to bring about a dynamic and thriving scene in the revolution and production throughout the hsien. Lying at the lower reaches of the Hai River, Wenan hsien is a well-known marshland in the area of Tientsin, Hopei Province. Since 1971, by leading the people of the whole hsien to fight in unity, the Wenan hsien committee has greatly accelerated the pace of transforming the Wenan marshland. The whole hsien has dug more than 1,200 big and small ditches, built twenty water pumping stations, repaired 326 sluice gates and bridges, sunk more than 3,100 pump-wells and big-pot-type wells and promoted garden culture on 400,000 mow of

arable land. In 1971, the total grain output of the whole hsien was two times greater than that in the early days of liberation. In 1972 despite a dry spell of extraordinary magnitude, a bumper harvest was still brought in. The crops sown in the spring of this year are growing luxuriantly without any loss of seedlings, and the 420,000 mow of wheat are also expected to give a good harvest.

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WORKER-CADRES

Liaoning Province Trains and Promotes Over 30,000 Worker-Cadres

- These new cadres, united in battle with the old cadres, are playing an important role in socialist revolution and construction

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 14, 1973)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liaoning Province, one of the heavy industrial bases of China, has trained and promoted at different times over 30,000 worker-cadres. These new cadres holding leading posts at various levels, by bringing into play the fine work style of the working class, uniting in battle with the old cadres and resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, have played an important role in socialist revolution and construction.

This group of new cadres from the frontline of production are all fine workers who have been tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution, and many of them are women comrades. They have a profound proletarian feeling toward the Party and Chairman Mao, and their stand on the struggle between the two lines is firm. They are able to distinguish between right and wrong, are full of vigor and revolutionary zeal and have formed bonds of kinship with the broad masses of working people. Among these new cadres, some have taken up leadership work in factories and mines and enterprises, as well as provincial and municipal industrial departments, and some have also been elected as members of provincial and municipal Party committees. Because of the large numbers of new worker-cadres taking up leading posts, the leadership force on the industrial front in the whole province has been further strengthened and leading bodies at various levels have become more vigorous and full of revolutionary fighting power.

After taking up leadership duties, the broad masses of new worker-cadres have more consciously required themselves to strictly comply with the five requirements laid down by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. They diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, insist on linking theory with practice, and going deep into the three great revolutionary movements to accumulate experience, improve their ability and raise their leadership level.

When Yü Ch'ang-sheng, a standing committee member of the Party committee attached to the transportation department of the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company was promoted to a leadership post in 1968, he was only 23 years old. For several years, he studied assiduously the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, actively took part in the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, and with the help and guidance of the old cadres, stood firm on spending one-third of his time each year in doing deep into the basic level to settle down at selected spots and conduct investigations and studies, one-third of his time in taking part in productive labor and learning from the people, and

one-third of his time in familiarizing himself with a comprehensive range of work at the higher level. He thus ceaselessly raised his awareness of the struggle in line and his ability to lead work.

In the past few years, Yü Ch'ang-sheng went at different times to three backward units to stay at selected spots. Bearing firmly in mind the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism, he correctly distinguished and handled the contradictions between the enemies and ourselves and the contradictions among the people, helped these units implement conscientiously the proletarian policies of the Party, brought into play all positive factors and removed the label of backwardness. One of the units had also been appraised an advanced collective of the whole municipality. Yü Ch'ang-sheng also used the experience gained at the spots to direct work in the area and achieved very good results.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "See to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or productive labor, and at the same time they must perform their duties," the broad masses of new worker-cadres in Liaoning Province carried forward the fine style of forging close ties with the masses, and led the masses to grasp revolution and promote production, and continuously scored fresh victories.

Chiang Lien-hung, a labor model of Luta municipality, has more than 20 years of working experience, and is at present a standing committee member of the Party committee for the Dairen Steel Mill. After taking up leadership work, he has always maintained close ties with the masses. He always warmly supports the reasonable suggestions and correct viewpoints advanced by the masses as well as their socialist activism and creativity. Since 1969, over ten bigger engineering projects have been carried out with his participation.

In 1970, following the rapid development of production, power shortage had become the most outstanding contradiction at the time. On the basis of centralizing the wisdom of the masses, Chiang Lien-hung boldly put forward the proposal of "building generators themselves and using surplus heat for generating electricity." With the support of the Party committee, he led the people to wage a battle for generating electricity, and took only 39 days to build a unit of surplus heat and steam power generating plant which could supply two steel rolling workshops with power every day.

Hsü Ch'ang-hai, the secretary of the general Party branch of the copper refining workshop in Shenyang Refinery is also an old worker with almost 20 years of working experience. Bearing firmly in mind the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines, he did not take off his overalls after he became a cadre, but persisted each day in becoming one with the people on the frontline of production, and in performing manual labor as he carried out political and ideological work. Under his help and guidance, many young people in this workshop have become activists in criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and hardcores in production.

Party organizations at various levels on the industrial front in Liaoning Province attach great importance to the work of training and educating

these new worker-cadres, and helping them improve their capacity for work and ideological level in a planned manner. Many departments and units boldly let the new worker-cadres take part in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, and send them in groups to attend theoretical and reading classes. Arrangements are made for those new cadres who are divorced from production to go back to their own units to do two to three months of productive labor each year to insure that they are not alienated from the masses and reality.

Quite a number of units also regularly convene study and experience exchange meetings for the new worker cadres, and help them consolidate and develop the fruits of their study. Trained and educated by the Party, the broad masses of new worker-cadres in Liaoning Province are modest and prudent. They guard against arrogance and rashness, incessantly carry forward the fine tradition of hard struggle of the working class, preserve the natural color of the working people everywhere and advance with broad strides along the road of continuing the revolution.

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WOMEN CADRES

Tungt'ai Hsien Energetically Trains and Develops Women Party Members

- They play an exemplary leading role in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 15, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, June 14, 1973) The Party committee of Tungt'ai hsien, Kiangsu Province, has energetically developed the elite elements among women for admission into the Party and paid attention to strengthening education in ideology and political line for women Party members. The aim is to help them continuously raise their level of consciousness in the class struggle and struggle in line and bring into play their exemplary vanguard role in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside.

To raise awareness of the great significance of training and developing women Party members on the part of the Party organizations at various levels, the Party committee of Tungt'ai hsien organized at many meetings of commune Party committee secretaries and brigade Party branch secretaries everyone to study teachings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on women's role, and at the same time it widely publicized the advanced deeds of women on various fronts. The advanced figures among women Party members were organized to give reports at various places throughout the hsien and to recount their own struggle experience and their process of growth to maturity. Typical personages and typical examples were cited for the education of everyone. After conducting serious and careful educational work, the Party organizations at various levels unified their understanding and put on the agenda the development of women Party members as an important matter for discussion. In accordance with the Party Constitutions' five "requirements" for Party members, women Party members were actively trained and developed through struggle. Since the autumn of 1970, this hsien has developed over 1,067 women Party members, equivalent to 25.5 percent of the total of newly-developed Party members.

In the process of developing women Party members, the Party committee of Tungt'ai hsien called on the basic-level Party organizations to conduct properly painstaking and careful ideological-political work and carry out serious training to achieve the aim of developing everyone that had grown to maturity. Basic-level Party branches constantly organized objects of development for Party membership among women to listen to Party lectures, attend Party branch meetings, take part in the campaign for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, receive education from the Party and go through the test of class struggle.

An educated youth named Wu Li-chi returned to the Chungch'iao brigade of the Ts'aoch'ang commune after graduation from middle school. She gave a very good showing. To give her a serious course of training the Party committee of the commune first organized her to go together with the secretary of the Party committee to a backward team to participate in the campaign for "hitting at one

thing and opposing three things." Wu Li-chi proved herself good at relying on the masses in struggle and scored certain achievements. Following this, the commune Party committee again imposed strict demands on her and helped her overcome arrogance and self-complacency and firmly establish the idea of striking roots in the countryside to make revolution. She was also sent to work in a new village for wiping out snails where life was relatively hard. After she got there, in line with the instructions of the Party organization, she imposed strict demands on herself, and wiped out snails and reclaimed wasteland together with the masses to build the new village. Under trying circumstances, Wu Li-chi seriously transformed her world outlook. In the autumn of last year, she gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. Later, she became deputy secretary of the brigade Party branch. Not long ago, she was again elected member of the provincial CYL committee.

The Party organizations at various levels of Tungtai hsien paid attention to conducting education in ideology and political line for the new and old women Party members so as to enable them to grow up healthily under the nursing of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Over the past two years, 32 study classes have been operated at the hsien and commune levels for women Party members--with over 2,100 students participating in study. The women Party members universally take up Chairman Mao's five philosophical works and repeatedly study the Party's basic line. The women Party members of low cultural level study culture and theory side by side. Through study, many women Party members have raised their level of consciousness in the continuation of the revolution.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the women Party members in this hsien have grown up healthily. A large number of women Party members have been promoted to leadership posts at various levels. Now, in the leading bodies at the hsien, commune and brigade levels, there are in all 2,944 women Party members. These women Party member cadres constantly take part in collective productive labor, keep in close touch with the masses and give full play to exemplary leading role of a Communist Party member.

After joining the Party, young woman Sun Yin-fang of the Chiangnan brigade of the Shihyen commune energetically fought on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements, and was praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants. After she became secretary of the brigade Party branch, she studied even more assiduously works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. She used revolutionary theory to guide revolutionary practice, united as one with the members of the Party branch, and led the masses to launch thoroughly the campaign for learning from Tachai in agriculture. This old advanced unit was soon made to set a new pace forward, and grain and cotton output surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Production" year after year.

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CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

Criticize Revisionism and Rectify the Style of Work, Further Develop the Excellent Situation

- A flourishing scene has appeared in revolution and production in the Tach'ing Automobile Repair Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 14, 1973)

Firmly adhering to the use of criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link in leading various kinds of work, the Party committee of the Tach'ing Automobile Repair Plant has further developed the excellent situation and enabled a flourishing scene to appear in revolution and production in the whole plant. In 1972, under the condition that the mechanical processing equipment and the technical and production mainstay had been reduced by one-third and the production tasks had been increased by two times, the state plan was still totally fulfilled 32 days ahead of schedule. Production items were expanded with a marked decrease in cost, and quality also improved.

Since this year, more new achievements have also been won. In the first quarter, 39.7 percent of the major and medium auto-repairs planned for the whole year have already been fulfilled, equivalent to an increase of more than 70 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Most of the principal leading members of the Party committee of the Tach'ing Automobile Repair Plant have taken part in the revolution over a relatively long period, and they possess both the positive and negative aspects of experience in the practice of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, they studied seriously the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the series of important directives of the Central Committee on the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, and seriously helped the basic-level cadres and workers raise the knowledge that firm adherence to criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work was a matter of prime importance which should be conscientiously grasped firmly and properly.

There is a forging squad in the hot work shop of this plant. In the old society the six old workers of the squad had been ruthlessly exploited and oppressed by the landlords and capitalists. During the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, they recalled and contrasted what they had gone through in the new and old society, angrily criticized the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in plotting to restore capitalism, and unfolded revolutionary mass criticism on a broader front to a greater depth.

The Party committee of the plant opportunely summed up the experience of the forging squad, organized the cadres of various workshops in the plant to hold an on-the-spot meeting there, and mobilized the old workers to make revolutionary mass criticism in conjunction with contrasting the hardships of the past with today's happiness. Because of this, everybody was able to understand

more thoroughly that: The struggle between us and swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i is an important matter bearing on the destiny and future of the Party and the state. Criticizing swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i deeply and thoroughly is a practical action for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system.

Since last year, the Tachai Automobile Repair Plant has trained at different times more than 300 hardcores, held more than 700 criticism and repudiation meetings at the plant, workshop and squad levels, and the flame of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation made by the whole plant against swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i is waxing stronger and stronger. Since last year, the Party committee of this plant, by looking upon criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as a matter of prime importance, has used it to give impetus to various kinds of work and succeeded in grasping the key link and making everything fall into place.

For example, in the course of implementing the policies of the Party, the Party committee of the plant, by mobilizing the cadres and masses to criticize penetratingly the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in sabotaging the proletarian policies of the Party and attempting to restore capitalism, enabled everybody to realize more profoundly the importance of implementing the proletarian policies of the Party and quickly implement various policies of the Party.

In such work as strengthening enterprise management, developing technical education, strengthening Party branch construction, promoting and training cadres, and conducting education on the situation, the Party committee of the plant has, in the light of the essense of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, mobilized the masses to carry out in-depth criticism and repudiation in different fields, so that everybody could draw a line of demarcation between the two lines, strengthen their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and effectively set in motion the development of such work.

For the sake of carrying out properly the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the Party committee of the Tach'ing Automobile Repair Plant has firmly adhered to letting the leading members to take the lead in setting an example for others. In reading, studying or making revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the leading members of the Party committee of the plant have all taken the lead.

The cultural standard of the secretary of the plant is not high, but he has already read through the six volumes of works by Marx and Lenin proscribed by the Central Committee, and has even read some of the works two times. He has already read through three or four times the four volumes of the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung. He also takes the initiative in helping the Party committee members and the masses of workers read and study and has on a number of occasions given guidance and assistance to workers and cadres in more than half of the production workshops in the plant. Other members of the Party committee have also finished reading four volumes of works--"The Communist Manifesto," "The Civil War in France," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "The State and

Revolution"--by Marx and Lenin as well as the five philosophical works of Chairman Mao, seriously and actively taken part in revolutionary mass criticism, and consequently given impetus to the development of the movement for reading and studying, criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work in the whole plant.

The Party committee of the plant also uses such methods as calling routine weekly meetings for political instructors of workshops and enlarged meetings of Party committee members to exchange information on criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, and when problems of a universal nature are discovered, to study and solve them at once. Based on actual conditions in the plant, they lay emphasis on such problems as how to grasp the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type for criticism, and strictly distinguishing and correctly handling the two types of contradictions of different nature. Good results have been obtained in this connection.

For the sake of grasping good typical examples and summing up experience, standing committee members of the Party committee of the plant have also gone regularly to workshops and squads related with them to stay at selected spots and to carry out study and criticism together with the masses, and they are ready at all times to sum up the experience of the masses. For more than a year, they have successively summed up experiences in training hardcores, integrating criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work with properly carrying out reading and study, developing class education in the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying of the style of work, and combining the general calls with concrete guidance, this properly giving impetus to the development of criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work.

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AID TO AGRICULTURE

How Agricultural College Serves Agriculture

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 14, 1973)

the southwest china agricultural college has sent teachers to run 80 specialised training classes in the countryside since the beginning of last year while conducting scientific research. the classes have trained more than 9,300 peasant agro-technicians for the people's communes and production brigades in areas around nanchung, yiping and chungking.

after the trainees spread the advanced technique of bud grafting they had learned at the training class run by the mulberry and sericulture department of the college at the nanchung administrative region, the efficiency of grafting rose four or five fold.

the teachers also learned a great deal from the peasants. the teachers had taught that, contrary to fruit tree grafting which was usually done by inserting the thicker end of the bud into the cortex, mulberry grafting had to be done by inserting the other end, but could not clearly explain why this should be done. it was only after working with the peasants that they came to know that this was because mulberry trees had latex vessels. the teachers became familiar with a simple bud grafting method devised by some poor and lower-middle peasants after repeated experiments. the method saves both labour and buds and is easy to use. the survival rate is high. this method had not been written in agricultural books. the teachers did research on the basis of the structure of the plant tissues and the theory of grafting. they helped to sum up and generalize the experience and compiled it into their teaching material.

since the beginning of last year, teachers of the college have conducted 34 items of scientific research in relation to production and achieved some good results. the teachers of the soil and agrochemistry department experimented with growing green manure in the eastern szechwan region to restore fertility quickly to double-crop rice fields. changshou county in the region had not grown green manure well in the previous few years and output remained low. investigation showed that the people lacked experience in cultivating root-nodule bacteria. so the teachers experimented in an area to help the people, carefully studying the various kinds of soil suitable for different kinds of seeds. the resulting output of green manure was 30 to 37.5 tons per hectare, double that in other newly-planted areas.

they also ran 20 short-term training classes on the production of a kind of bacteria fertilizer and worked with the commune members. according to agronomical literature,

the temperature for a bacteria fertilizer compost should not exceed 35 degrees centigrade and the temperature should be kept constant. but the countryside did not have such favourable conditions and the temperature went as high as 60 degrees centigrade after the bacteria fertilizer was composted. they finally chose a big room to store it and opened all windows and doors. the result was good. the bacteria fertilizer compost reached the standard. this experience enriched their teaching material, bringing theory closer to production.

in their research work, teachers of the agronomy department lay emphasis on cultivating good strains of seeds and adopted such new techniques as male sterility and radiation. a good wheat strain jointly cultivated by the teachers and the workers at a county farm proved to be lodge-resistant and developed full ears.

while serving in the countryside, the teachers also learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants their good points and this helped remould their outlook. once, when they heard that 60 square metres of silk-worms of a production brigade were poisoned by pesticides and were dying, they immediately went to the spot and tried various methods. in two days, they were able to save 80 per cent of the silkworms and continued attending the silkworms day and night.

PEKING

Lost and Found Department in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

among the responsibilities of the peking police is the return of lost articles to their owners. the municipal public security bureau runs a special lost and found department in the shopping district in western peking. the articles on display in show-cases range from cameras, radio sets, wrist watches, purses, fountain pens to hats and shoes.

in addition, every factory, school, theatre, park, department store and the railway station has its own lost and found section. valuable items whose owners remain unknown over a given period of time are delivered to the municipal lost and found department. more than 165,000 articles have been turned over to the department in the past two years and more.

the police at the lost and found department sort out things and keep a record of them for safe keeping. but by far the greater part of their work is to locate the owners. since most of the lost articles lack sufficient clues, the police must make meticulous investigations before the owners are found. one policeman said: "every piece sent in here shines with the brilliance of communist ideas. our responsibility is to return them to their owners as soon as possible."

an old worker of the second engineering bureau of the ministry of water conservancy and power lost an envelope with some sixty yuan r.m.b. in it. one month later chen kuo-tung, the worker, received a call from his place of work, notifying him to go to the lost and found department to recover his money, which had been picked up in the street by a shop clerk.

when chen kuo-tung got back the money, he recalled: "old peking before liberation was rife with robbers and thieves, and people were often robbed in the street in full daylight. the kuomintang police worked in collusion with gangsters to bully the people. now people turn in what they pick up in the street and the police do their best to find the owners. what a contrast between the old and the new society exclamation"

the lost and found department this march received a wrist watch turned in by a skating rink. policeman chang min-hsing examined it carefully. he gathered from a blurred number on its back that this might have been marked by a watch repairer. he located the watch repair shop after some effort. with that number as a clue, the workers there found in the business files the name of the owner and his address.

he is a worker returned from indonesia eight years ago. he was very much moved when he got back the watch. he praised the police for their whole-hearted service to the people.

among the 12,000 articles delivered to the lost and found department during the first quarter of this year were 111 wrist watches, and 25 of them have been returned to their owners.

the department receives many letters every year from people expressing their thanks. many primary schools organize visits by pupils to the lost and found department for education in the communist spirit.

TIBET

Visit to a Tibetan Commune

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 14, 1973)

fat sheep grazing, new felt tents bright in the sunshine, old folks proudly showing visitors their family reserve of barley, butter and wool -- these are the first things that greeted me on my recent visit to the chiangma people's commune on the nalung grassland in tibet.

the chiangma tribe was once ruled by an aristocrat in lhasa. the population dwindled by one-third in the ten years before liberation. it has now grown from 498 to 647 since the democratic reform that abolished the age-old feudal serfdom in 1959.

everything on this grassland 4,800 metres above sea level has changed beyond recognition. the number of livestock, the only undertaking of the chiangma people, has more than doubled since the democratic reform. in a little more than two years since it was set up in 1970, the commune has relied on its collective strength to build 50 big sheep-folds and 90 movable folds. rodents have been wiped out virtually in all the major pastures, and all production teams have been cultivating grass. one team has even branched out to vegetable gardening.

with the rapid increase in the output of wool and skins, meat and butter, the herdsmen are getting a rising income from the collective. now each of the 133 households has more than enough to eat and wear, and 82 per cent of them have bank deposits averaging 75 yuan per person. in many of the herdsmen's tents are clocks, thermos flasks and wireless sets, things they had never seen or even heard of before liberation.

in the old society, about two-thirds of the people were shepherds or servants, who toiled for the manorial lord to keep body and soul together. in addition, they had to pay taxes and give unpaid labour to the reactionary local government and lamaseries.

in the past, none of the working herdsmen could read or write. literacy was the privilege of the few serfowners and lamas. now the commune has mobile primary schools in all the production teams. all school-age children are at school, and many adults have become literate through spare-time education. the commune has three doctors and 13 veterinarians.

in an interview with hsinhua, old ahchueh recalled that all nine members of his family were servant herdsmen for the headman, an agent of the aristocrat who ruled the chiangma tribe. because they drew no wages, they had often to eat the meat of animals that had died or make soup with bones thrown away by the headman. ahchueh's wife died after being bitten by the herdowner's dogs, and hunger and disease took the lives of his eldest son and two of his daughters. the family lived in a 6-square-metre shabby tent and cooked in a broken cauldron. today, the old man's second son and youngest daughter are looking after sheep for the collective, his fourth son is a vet and the third is a truck driver. besides distribution from the commune, the family has 34 sheep of their own. their bank deposit amounts to 100 yuan.

the old man declared: "but for the communist party and chairman mao, i'm afraid my bones would long have been gnawed by some dogs of the herdowners."

the tibetan herdsmen have deep love for the collective. in the spring of 1971 the six-month-old commune was hit by a fortnight-long blizzard. to make things worse, the lambing season set in. all the members went into action. communist party committee secretary tuto led the fight. young people removed snow from the pastures and grazed flocks while elderly members stayed behind to tend the weak and sick animals. the commune achieved a net increase of 25.9 per cent in livestock that year. people like to contrast the 1971 success with a similar blizzard that took a toll of half the livestock in the past.

there are also many stories about the growing sense of collective interests and mutual assistance among the tibetan herdsmen. on hearing that the fourth production team was short of fodder, the first and third teams promptly offered their own reserve. once an animal disease broke out in the third team, the fourth team sent its best vet to help.

WOODCUTS

Jen-min Jih-pao Features Woodcuts

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

chinese woodcuts, which were a sharp weapon in the years of revolutionary wars to mobilize the masses and attack the enemy, continue to have a militant role in the socialist revolution and construction today.

the "people's daily" devoted a special page last monday to reprints of eight new woodcuts, with an editor's note "graphic arts should reflect actual struggles in a deep-going way".

these woodcuts are by professional and amateur artists from 17 to 50 of age.

one of them, "great river flows far", done by the veteran artist huang pi-mo, depicts an oil refinery sending out oil by land and water to all parts of the country. the picture creates the effect of traditional chinese brushwork. the artist has in recent years been coaching amateurs in nanking.

representing kiangsi province, whose lumber areas have run exhibitions of graphic arts by their workers, is the work "an endless stream of timber from the mountain". bright rays of sunshine slant through thick forests, showing the lumbermen in bright detail busy at their work. the lines are firm and the characters vigorous.

five woodcuts are from kwangtung, where all county cultural centres today have their own graphic artists. the works selected give a glimpse of the struggles and progress of the minority peoples.

"good strains for distant comrades" shows two joyous yi peasants, after a good harvest on their terraced fields, packing selected seeds for other communes.

"night does not fall over yao hills" presents a yao girl in charge of an electric power station throwing the switch to illuminate the construction site outside the window.

"back from a call", in colour, shows a woman army doctor sharing a raincoat with a local miao girl, the barefoot doctor, as they walk along a path through paddy fields.

"visiting school", done by a 17-year-old middle school student, shows a young man who has gone to settle in the countryside, now back in his old school with samples of his commune's rich harvest. he is welcomed with great pride

and admiration by his former teacher and younger schoolmates who crowd round the school forms to hear his story.

"revolutionary modern peking opera comes to the fishing village" shows a crowd clustered around a film projectionist amidst fishing tackle, their smiling faces lit by the reflection of light from the screen.

the editor's note says these works show that "only by coming from the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment can art creations breathe the spirit of the times and be powerful; only by going deep into life and reflecting it from a higher plane can an artist create works that unite and educate the people and strike blows at the enemy."

it calls on graphic artists to "study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought seriously, go into the heat of the struggles of workers, peasants and soldiers for a long period of time unreservedly and whole-heartedly, observe, analyse, study and summarize life in the light of the party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, select and present the major themes concerning class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and portray the socialist revolution and socialist construction more effectively."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Youth Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

the albarian national youth men's volleyball team with skender tupia as its leader and thanas toto as its deputy leader left here for shanghai by air this morning.

while in peking, the albanian volleyball team played two friendly matches with the chinese national men's team and visited the palace museum.

Albanian Cyclists, Weight-Lifters Leave Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 15, 1973)

the albanian team of cyclists and weight-lifters led by muharrem sinoimeri and skender lika concluded its friendly visit to nanking and left here for shanghai by train today.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were dinner guests of liu ching, leading member of the kiangsu provincial physical culture and sports commission, the night of their arrival here from peking on june 9. present were yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and wang nai-ching, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee.

albanian and chinese cyclists met in a friendly 100-kilometre road race yesterday. six teams were entered. they were: the albanian a and b teams, kiangsu, peking, honan and shansi teams. among those present were yang kuang-li, wang nai-cning and leading members of the kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal physical culture and sports commissions liu ching and li chen, muharrem sinoimeri, skender lika and members of the albanian weight-lifting team.

the race was held on a stretch of road between two public squares. enthusiastic onlookers packed the roadside and cheered the riders vociferously.

in a spirit of unity, the albanian and chinese riders encouraged one another and made concerted efforts to gain good results. there was a tremendous ovation as the teams flashed past the finishing line.

results:

1. albanian a team. two hours 24 minutes 49.9 seconds.

2. peking team. 2 hrs. 25 min. 37.6 sec.

3. shansi team. 2 hrs. 26 min. 55.9 sec.

4. albanian b team. 2 hrs. 28 min. 56.4 sec.

5. honan team. 2 hrs. 32 min. 54.1 sec.

6. kiangsu team. 2 hrs. 34 min. 55.1 sec.

while in nanking, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the yangtze river bridge, a film machinery factory, scenic spots and historical sites. albanian and chinese cyclists and weight-lifters had joint training sessions.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chang Wen-chin, Yang Kung-su Meet Australian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and yang kung-su, a leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all the members of the delegation of the australian national university contemporary china centre led by professor a.g. donnithorne.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Britain-China Air Service Agreement Negotiating Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

the britain-china air service agreement negotiating team led by george theodore rogers, under secretary of the department of trade and industry, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

among those seeing the team off at the airport were wang chien-kung, director of the commanding department of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and m.h. morgan, charge d'affaires a.i. of the british embassy here.

ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a banquet in honour of the british guests during their stay in peking. the british guests also visited hangchow and shanghai in addition to peking.

English Table Tennis Team Visits East China Lake City

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 14, 1973)

the english table tennis team concluded its friendly visit to the lake city of hangchow in east china and left for kwangchow by air today.

arriving on june 9, the english team led by charles wyles and george yates was honoured at a reception given in the evening by the chekiang provincial branch of the chinese table tennis association.

while in hangchow, the visitors played the chekiang table tennis team and the shanghai team in two friendly matches that drew warm applause from the spectators, and visited a silk printing and dyeing filature, an experimental tea plantation, scenic spots and places of historical interest. they also made a boat excursion.

upon their arrival and departure, the english guests were given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by officials of the chekiang branch of the chinese table tennis association and local table tennis coaches and players.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chou En-lai, Fang Yi, Ho Ying Meet Congolese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and vice-foreign minister ho ying met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with charles-david ganao, minister of foreign affairs of the congo, and louis-sylvain goma, minister of public works, transportation and civil aviation, and alphonse-marie ongagou, director of the political department of the foreign ministry, who are accompanying the congolese foreign minister on his china visit.

abdoul-kader diawara, charge d'affaires a.i. of the congolese embassy here, was present.

on hand were ho kung-kai and hsueh kung-cho, director and deputy director, of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

this morning, fang yi met with minister ganao, minister goma and other distinguished congolese guests.

Congolese Foreign Minister Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

charles-david ganao, minister of foreign affairs of the congo, and his party left peking for home by air tonight at the end of a friendly visit to china.

seeing them off at the airport were fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and ho kung-kai and hsueh kung-cho, director and deputy director of the african affairs department, and liu hua, a division chief of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

also present were abdoul-kader diawara, charge d'affaires a.i. of the congolese embassy in peking and other embassy officials, as well as diplomatic envoys of other african countries to china.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Economic and Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

an economic and trade delegation from ethiopia led by ketema yifru, minister of commerce, industry and tourism, arrived here by air at noon today for a friendly visit to china.

among the members of the delegation are tekalign gedamu, chief commissioner of planning (minister of state), bekele endeshaw, vice-minister of commerce, industry and tourism, and ashenafi shiferaw, vice-minister of finance.

present at the airport to welcome the distinguished ethiopian guests were minister fang yi and vice-minister chen mu-hua of economic relations with foreign countries, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission, and leading members of departments concerned ho kung-kai, wang ming-chun and tsao hsing-pu.

hsu li-chin, deputy director of a department of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, and makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china, had made a special trip to shanghai to meet the delegation and accompanied it to peking.

present at the airport were also diplomatic officials of the ethiopian embassy here.

when the delegation stopped over in shanghai, it was met at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Ethiopian Economic and Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome ketema yifru, minister of commerce, industry and tourism of ethiopia, and all members of the ethiopian economic and trade delegation he is leading.

among the guests were ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and his wife, and embassy officials.

present were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission, and wang ping-chien, vice-minister of finance.

fang yi and ketema yifru spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, fang yi praised the ethiopian people for the positive contributions they had made under the leadership of his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, to the struggle against imperialism, racism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to the defence of national unity and independence, to the support for the national liberation movements in africa, and to the promotion of the african countries' unity against imperialism.

fang yi pointed out that the people of china and ethiopia had sympathized with and supported each other in the long struggle against imperialism and colonialism. he said: "we have had trade exchanges since 1956. our relations have made new progress following the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. particularly, the visit to china by his imperial majesty haile selassie the first has promoted the relations of friendship and cooperation and the economic and trade ties between china and ethiopia and enhanced the mutual understanding between our two peoples." "at present, trade and economic co-operation between our two countries are proceeding smoothly," he added.

fang yi expressed the conviction that the present visit of the ethiopian economic and trade delegation would promote the friendship between the chinese and ethiopian peoples and lead to further development of the economic, trade and friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

in reply, minister ketema yifru said: "from the faraway friendly country of ours we bring to you the profound sentiments and greetings of the ethiopian government and its people."

"under the wise and able leadership of chairman mao tsetung," he added, "china is moving forward resisting and defeating imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism,"

the ethiopian minister pointed out: "it is a matter of satisfaction for both of us to note the close links of friendship between ethiopia and china following the establisnment of diplomatic relations. we especially recall the memorable visit of premier chou en-lai to ethiopia in 1964 when the foundations for modern ethio-chinese relations were firmly established."

"friendly relationships and cooperation between our two countries have shown positive and favourable results," he noted. "we feel confident that in the years to come the links already established will further be strengthened for the mutual benefit of our two peoples."

Minister Fang Yi Holds Talks with Ethiopian Minister Ketema Yifru

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1973)

fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, held talks here this morning with ketema yifru, leader of the ethiopian economic and trade delegation and minister of commerce, industry and tourism.

present on the ethiopian side were members of the delegation tekalign gedamu, chief commissioner of planning (minister of state), bekele endeshaw, vice-minister of commerce, industry and tourism, ashenafi shiferaw, vice-minister of finance, asnake getachew, general manager of the national coffee board, semret medhane, general manager of the ethiopian air lines, and shiferaw jammo, head of the department of projects, planning commission office; and

ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret.

present on the chinese side were chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission, wang ping-chien, vice-minister of finance, and leading members of organizations concerned ho kung-kai and wang ming-chun.

the talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Addis Ababa

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1973)

a six-member chinese medical delegation led by dr. fan shao-yu left peking for addis ababa by air yesterday to attend two medical advisory panels on diseases of the blood, liver and spleen, and health planning in africa, held by the organization of african unity. the delegation will also pay a friendly visit to ethiopia.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned and representatives of medical circles, including lin wei, chen wen-chieh, chen tzu-yang and li chia-hui.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Foreign Minister Gives Luncheon for Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Paris, Jun. 13, 1973)

french foreign minister michel jobert gave a luncheon at the foreign ministry today in honour of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, his wife hsu han-ping and his party.

present on the chinese side were assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry wang tung, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department chou chueh, and deputy director of the protocol department kao chien-chung.

present on the french side were alain peyrefitte, minister in charge of administrative reforms; jean-noel de lipkowski, secretary of state for the ministry of foreign affairs; maurice couve de murville, former prime minister and president of the foreign affairs committee of the national assembly; andre bettencourt, former minister and president of the france-china friendship group of the national assembly; lemaire, vice-president of the france-china friendship group of the senate; geoffroy chodron de courcel, secretary-general of the foreign ministry; jean-rene bernard, deputy secretary-general of the presidency of the republic; francois puaux, director of political affairs of the foreign ministry.

chinese ambassador to france tseng tao and his wife chu li-ching, and french ambassador to china etienne manac'h were also present.

minister jobert expressed his warm welcome to minister chi peng-fei's visit to france. he said, "your visit confirms the very satisfying development of our relations, for, day after day, we find out that paris and peking have much to say and much to do together. the reasons for our political dialogue become clearer and more precise, our grounds of agreement are more and more numerous."

he continued, "the difference in our political systems, in effect, does not prevent us from reacting in practice in an identical manner; we can acknowledge that we have the same concern: independence, refusal of domination, equality among the nations.

"very evidently, on the basis of these great principles, the concrete attitudes that we, french and chinese, adopt in general, do not surprise us. i may even say that they are often identical."

he said, "we are equally grateful to you for the positive attitude of china with regard to the construction of the european community: that in your tour of western

europe, your visit to two member countries of that community appears to me in this regard particularly promising."

he said, "that your visit, several weeks before the trip of mr. president of the french republic to your country, contributes to giving our relations a new impetus, to changing the traditional image which france has towards china, and therefore consolidating the long-standing friendship between our two countries, as well as the peace in the world, of these i am convinced."

expressing sincere appreciation for the kind hospitality accorded him and his party by the french government, chi peng-fei paid high respect to the french people, particularly the people of paris. he said: "france is an european country which plays an important role in international affairs. in the course of twenty odd post-war years, great changes have taken place in the situation of europe. the west european countries have strengthened their union and developed their cooperation with a view to eliminating the misunderstanding among nations, bequeathed by history, and safeguarding their independence and security. we support the efforts of the west european countries to unite and strengthen themselves on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. we hope that countries in europe will live on better terms and play a positive role in international affairs."

he stressed: "we have always been of the opinion that in international relations, the five principles of peaceful coexistence should be applied to all countries, independently of their social and political systems. a country, whatever it may be, should not seek hegemony and, moreover, it should oppose another country doing so. only by strict observance of these principles can the normalization of relations among nations and a real detente in the international situation be realized. but, these principles have not been universally accepted, the spectre of hegemony still haunts the world, and the international situation is not yet really relaxed. in this respect, we cannot but keep due vigilance."

he said: "thanks to the personal concern and efforts of chairman mao tsetung and general de gaulle, diplomatic relations were established between our two countries in 1964. we are satisfied to see that during the past nine years, the relations between our two countries have favourably developed in the political, commercial, cultural and other fields. in the recent years contacts between the two governments and peoples have increased steadily. the exchange of views with you, mister minister, and other leaders of france on questions of common interest, during my present visit, will help promote the understanding between our two countries. we are quite delighted that president and madame pompidou will soon make an official

visit to china. this is an event of great importance in the relations of the two countries. the chinese government and people warmly welcome them. we are convinced that the good relations between china and france will further be developed with the joint efforts of the two governments."

Chinese, French Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Paris, Jun. 13, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and french foreign minister michel jobert held talks here this afternoon.

present on the chinese side were assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, chinese ambassador to france tseng tao, director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry wang tung, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department chou chueh, and deputy director of the protocol department kao chien-chung.

present on the french side were secretary-general of the foreign ministry geoffroy chodron de courcel, french ambassador to china etienne manac'h, director general of cultural, scientific and technical relations of the foreign ministry pierre laurent, head of the asian-oceanian affairs department henri froment-meurice, deputy director of the economic and financial affairs christian d'aumale, and deputy head of the asian-oceanian affairs department roger duzer.

in a friendly atmosphere both sides exchanged views over questions of common concern to both countries including development of their relations.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Foreign Minister Arrives in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Jun. 14, 1973)

chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, and his party arrived here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to iran.

abbas ali khalatbari, iranian minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; issa malek, chief of protocol of the iranian foreign ministry; alireza bahrami, director general for consular affairs of the ministry; kayoomars vezeen, director of the seventh political department of the ministry; ali shokuhian, head of the government hospitality department of the ministry; were at the airport to welcome tne chinese foreign minister and his party.

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and other officials of the chinese embassy were also at the airport to greet them.

foreign minister chi peng-fei made a written statement to the press at the airport.

he said: "i am very glad to have the opportunity of visiting iran, this friendly country with a long history and an ancient civilization, at the kind invitation of his excellency mr. abbas ali khalatbari, minister of foreign affairs of the imperial government of iran."

"i would like to take this opportunity to convey the warm greetings of the chinese people to the iranian people, who are industrious, valiant and talented."

he went on to say: "the friendly contacts and traditional friendship between the chinese and iranian peoples date back to ancient times. both our peoples were in the past subjected to imperialist aggression and oppression and today face the common tasks of safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and building their respective countries. our common lot and common tasks have bound us closely together. i am confident that, through my present visit to your country, the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and iranian peoples will be enhanced and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries further developed."

Iranian Prime Minister Meets with Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Tehran, Jun. 14, 1973)

prime minister amir abbas hoveyda of iran met with chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and had a cordial and friendly talk with him here today.

present on the occasion were chinese assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry chou chueh, and hua li-ming and chao ching-tien, staff members of the ministry.

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen was also present.

after the meeting, prime minister hoveyda gave a luncheon in honour of chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping.

present on the occasion were iranian minister of foreign affairs abbas ali khalatbari and his wife, minister of cooperatives and rural affairs abdol azim valian and his wife, and directors of departments concerned of the iranian foreign ministry.

also present were chinese assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry wang tung, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the ministry chou chueh, deputy director of the ministry's protocol department kao chien-chung, and chinese ambassador chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih, and counsellor wang ching-jung of the chinese embassy.

on the morning of the same day, chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung laid a wreath at the mausoleum of his majesty reza shah the great, father of iranian shahanshah pahlavi.

Chinese and Iranian Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Tehran, Jun. 14, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and iranian minister of foreign affairs abbas ali khalatbari held talks here this afternoon. both sides had a sincere exchange of views on the further strengthening of relations between the two countries and international issues of common interest.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister, wang tung, director of

the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the ministry, kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the ministry, as well as lin ai-li, hua li-ming and chao ching-tien. chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen was also present.

on the iranian side were soltan-hossein sanadaji, director general for asia and africa of the foreign ministry, alireza bahrami, director general for consular affairs of the ministry, kayoomars vezeen, director of the seventh political department of the ministry, and ja'afar nadim, chief of the foreign minister cabinet.

Chinese Foreign Minister Honored at Tehran Dinner

(NCNA-English Tehran, Jun. 14, 1973)

abbas ali khalatbari, minister of foreign affairs of iran, and his wife gave a dinner this evening in honour of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife.

present on invitation were wang hai-jung, chinese assistant foreign minister, wang tung, director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the ministry, kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the ministry, and others.

among iranian government officials attending the dinner were jaafar sharif emami, president of the senate, manouchehr shahgholi, minister of health, iraj vahidi, minister of water and power, lieutenant general hojjat kashani, assistant to the prime minister and head of the iranian physical education, ahmad mir-fendereski and ali fotuhi, deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

chinese ambassador chen hsin-jen and his wife were also present.

foreign minister khalatbari in his speech at the dinner said that foreign minister chi peng-fei's "visit to iran demonstrates the sincere feeling of friendship and respect for each other."

iranian foreign minister abbas ali khalatbari emphatically pointed out that both iran and china adhere to the five principles of peaceful co-existence in dealing with international matters.

referring to the sino-iranian relations, iranian foreign minister khalatbari said, "we envisage solidarity between china and iran -- two ancient asian countries. the friendly intercourse of civilization and culture between iran and china dates back to more than two thousand years. in ancient times there were friendly links and cultural and commercial exchanges between china and iran. the world-known 'silk road' is the best witness of these exchanges and friendship."

he said, "the friendly relations between the two countries were further strengthened by the visits to china paid by her highness princess ashraf and her highness princess fatemah preceding to the establishment of diplomatic relations and by the participation of the people's republic of china's envoy in the celebrations of the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the persian empire.

"the successful visit to your great country paid by her imperial majesty shahbanou of iran accompanied by the iranian prime minister opened a new chapter in renewing and consolidating the historical and traditional relationship between china and iran. during the visit, the chinese people's warm welcome and hospitality showed obviously and admirably the solidarity of the two countries."

he said: "the mutual visits of official personages of the two countries are effective factors in strengthening and developing the relations and solidarity between the two countries."

khalatbari said: "i hope that the people's republic of china will win more achievements in the daily-increasing development of her economic and social affairs and i believe that the two countries' speedy steps on the road of social development and well-being will lead to fruitful results and will be beneficial to the friendly relations between china and iran."

replying, chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei conveyed to the iranian government and people the friendly and sincere greetings of the chinese government and people.

he said: "iran is a country well known to the chinese people. her splendid ancient civilization and long history have been famous in china and the world since very early times. today, we are following with admiration the efforts of your country to safeguard her independence and sovereignty and develop her national economy and culture. iran has an industrious, valiant and talented people, numbering 30 million, as well as abundant natural resources. we hope and are convinced that your country, under the leadership of his imperial majesty the shahanshah, will build herself into a prosperous and

powerful country. we sincerely wish you continuous new successes along the road of independent development."

he said: "the further enhancement of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries is not only in the interests of our two peoples but also accords with the common desire of the peoples of asia and the whole world."

he said, "since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and iran, the friendly relations between our two countries have rapidly developed and their contacts steadily increased. last year, her imperial majesty queen farah, accompanied by his excellency prime minister amir abass hoveida, paid a friendly visit to china, which left deep impressions on us and added a new chapter to the annals of sino-iranian friendship. the visits by their royal highnesses princesses ashraf and fatemah to our country also made positive contributions to the enhancement of mutual understanding and the promotion of the development of the relations between our two countries. the sino-iranian civil air transport agreement signed not long ago has opened up a new 'silk road' in the skies for friendly contacts between our two countries under new historical conditions. i am confident that, with the joint efforts of both sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and iran will surely develop steadily, and the friendship between our two peoples will surely blossom and flourish."

the chinese foreign minister said, "the trend in the world today is developing in a direction increasingly favourable to the people of all countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and unfavourable to the imperialist and expansionist forces of aggression. the struggles waged by the vast number of small and medium-sized countries of the third world against imperialist and expansionist aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying are developing steadily. these countries are strengthening their unity for their common interests and playing an ever greater role in international affairs. however, we must not fail to see that certain big powers have not abandoned their hegemonic and expansionist policy of aggression. from the middle east to south asia, from the persian gulf to the indian ocean, in asia, africa and latin america as in the whole world, they are intensifying their expansion and rivalry. many countries are threatened with aggression, subversion and dismemberment, and the world is not at all tranquil. in these circumstances, the third world countries and the people of the whole world must maintain their vigilance, strengthen their solidarity and unite with each other to jointly oppose imperialism, expansionism and hegemonism.

"at present, the situation in the persian gulf is arousing general concern. the intensified expansion, infiltration and rivalry by certain big powers are gravely menacing

the peace and security of this part of the world. iran is an important country in the persian gulf and you have every reason to feel uneasy at this situation. we have consistently held that the affairs of a given country must be managed by the country itself, and the affairs of a given region must be managed by the countries and peoples of that region, and world affairs must be jointly managed by all countries. iran and some other persian gulf countries hold that the affairs of this region should be jointly managed by the persian gulf countries and brook no outside interference. this is a just position, and we express our firm support for it.

"his imperial majesty the shahanshah once said that the situation both east and west of iran constitutes a very strong warning to iran and that the nation has to strengthen its defences in view of the prevailing situation in the region. it is necessary and understandable for iran to take measures to strengthen her defences for safeguarding her security, independence and sovereignty".

the chinese foreign minister said: "we are in favour of the proposal for declaring the indian ocean as a zone of peace put forward by iran, sri lanka and other countries in the united nations. we consider it to be an expression of the eager desire of the countries in this area for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty as well as their just opposition to the contention of certain big powers for hegemony and division of spheres of influence. with regard to the situation in the south asian sub-continent, we appreciate the stand set forth in the joint communique recently issued by his imperial majesty the shahanshah and president bhutto. the relevant resolution of the u.n. security council should be fully implemented as soon as possible, and the expansionist and subversive activities of certain outside forces in this area must be sternly condemned."

Dispatch from Teheran: A Visit to Littoral Province of Iran

(NCNA-English Teheran, Jun. 14, 1973)

the littoral province of the ports and islands of the persian gulf and the sea of oman is situated in southern iran. it has since ancient times been a leading centre of trade and friendly intercourse between the iranian people and the world people, especially the afro-asian people.

friendly contact between the chinese and iranian peoples has long existed. formerly it was made through two routes: the well-known "silk road" on land and via the persian gulf by sea. history records that three of the seven ocean voyages made by the noted chinese navigator, cheng ho(1371-1435) and his men were made to the old hormoz port in the persian gulf area. they wrote that the port city they visited "is situated by the sea and at the foot of a mountain. foreign ships and businessmen converge there attending trade fairs."

last spring we made a special visit to the littoral province which has long had a traditional friendship with the chinese people.

brisk seaport

our first landing was at bandar abbas (harbour of abbas), capital of the province, lying picturesquely between mountain and sea, the five-kilometre-long city is crisscrossed by streets swarming with all kinds of vehicles. when we arrived, a main highway running across the city was being widened. we saw new quarters of the city, with tall buildings and row upon row of whitewashed houses to the north of the old town. to the east was a newly-built television station. we also saw an electric power station and a 300-bed hospital under construction. a teachers college, opened two years ago, has over 200 students.

like the rest of the country, the province has often been subjected to foreign invasion. its land laid waste and the people impoverished. considerable changes have taken place, iranian friends told us.

we visited the port, brisk with activity. the new wharf built in 1967 to replace the old one was piled with goods and big ships rode at anchor. men and machines were working at a good pace. ships were under repair, and an official told us that the port was handling huge quantities of export goods such as chromium ore, marble, medicinal herbs and dried fruits. incoming goods are mostly machinery, electric appliances, cement and food grains. he also told us that during the iranian calendar year ending march 20,

1972, 470,000 metric tons of cargo was handled at the new dock, an increase of over 200 per cent over the dock's first-year operation.

valiant people

other iranian friends told us that the present busy port was the site of the ancient port of hormoz. our curiosity aroused. we asked, why the change of name? our iranian friends explained, it's a long story. way back in 500 b.c. hormoz was first known as a port. it later became more important because of persia's foreign trade. in 1515 portuguese colonialists took possession of it, and changed its name to "camaron" meaning "lobster". the portuguese held it for a whole century, but were driven out at the beginning of the 17th century, when the heroic iranian people, rallying round shah abbas took it back. it was renamed bandar abbas in 1622 following his death.

our iranian friends took us to see some of the historical remains on the islands of hormoz and qeshm. situated on either side of the port, the islands form a strategic gate to bandar abbas, and were used by the portuguese colonialists as strongholds for their occupation of the important port of hormoz.

on hormoz island are the relics of a 5-metre high colonialist troops' fortress built of big stones, now crumbling to dust after centuries of exposure to wind and rain. the two rusty cannons in the fortress are a bitter symbol of colonialist aggression.

on qeshm island are more relics testifying to portuguese occupation. the local people direct attention to a green-trunked tree known as the "scorpion-repellent". it is a constant reminder that they must repulse colonialists, hegemonists and all other aggressor just as they would repulse scorpions. the iranian people are now vigilantly guarding their country on bandar abbas and the nearby islands against the new hegemonists who cast covetous eyes on the indian ocean and the persian gulf.

advancing "oasis"

on the way to minab, one of the three counties in the province, we found great stretches of sand and rocks flanking the road. this is a sparsely-populated part of the rural area awaiting development, and is in sharp contrast to those areas already developed. we found the suburban areas thickly dotted with green trees, plantations of coconut, of mango, lemon and banana palms, all interspersed with vegetable gardens.

minab county lies in the lower reach of the river of the same name. it is the major agricultural area

of the province and known as an "oasis". the county head, mareeshi, told us that lack of rain is their main trouble. rain only falls during two winter months. measures have been taken to increase water supplies, and deep wells have been sunk. he took us to see the "hundred-hectare farm" on the outskirts of the county seat. there, clear well-water flowed from a power-pump into the fields through a network of irrigation canals. the farmers were busy digging, irrigating and applying manure to the land. fruit saplings showed sturdy growth and vegetables thrived in great variety, including 20 of varieties of onions. we also saw trial plots of growing wheat, some already golden ripe and others still green... an agricultural technician explained that experiments were underway to find out the best sowing-time for wheat in this area. seeds had been sown at ten-day intervals in six different plots. county head mareeshi said that as water conservation improved, so would the land for growing wheat be extended and thus increase grain production. the beautiful "oasis" will meanwhile make further progress.

the county head also showed us a big dam construction site part of a scheme for a reservoir, which is coming under immediate construction. the iranian workers on this site greeted us warmly. pointing to a valley in the upper reaches of the river, an engineer told us that the reservoir to be built there would have a storage capacity of 300 million cubic metres. the county head commented, when the project is completed, the acreage of irrigated land in the county will expand from 7,000 to 14,000 hectares. we were happy to learn about the progress being made by our iranian friends and expressed our sincere wishes that the brave and industrious iranian people would achieve new successes in the development of their national economy through exploiting iran's own natural resources.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Health Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

an iraqi health delegation led by dr. izzat mustapha, member of the revolutionary command council and minister of health of iraq, arrived in peking by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to china.

among those present at the airport to welcome the delegation were chen jen-hung and yen chun, leading members of the chinese ministry of public health, and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles wang kang-chiu, wang pu-ching, chang chang and chu chao.

on hand were aref m. ali karim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iraqi embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Iraqi Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1973)

chen jen-hung and yen chun, leading members of the chinese ministry of public health, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the iraqi health delegation led by dr. izzat mustapha, member of the revolutionary command council and minister of health of iraq.

among the guests were aref m. ali karim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iraqi embassy in peking, his wife, and other embassy officials.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including tsao ke-chiang, wang kang-chiu, chang chang, chu chao, wang cheng-chu and hsu shou-jen.

chen jen-hung and dr. izzat mustapha made toasts at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the chinese and iraqi peoples and the friendly cooperation between medical circles of the two countries would continue to develop.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Architectural Engineering Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

an 8-member chinese architectural engineering delegation left here by air today on a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan and the japanese federation of building organizations.

leader of the delegation is professor yang ting-pao, vice-president of the architectural society of china and vice-president of the nanking engineering institute, deputy leader is li yun-chieh, standing council member of the architectural society, and secretary-general of the delegation is chin ou-pu, deputy secretary-general of the society.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by jen pu-chai, a leading member of the state capital construction commission and acting president of the architectural society of china, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

also present was yoshio nakata, representative in peking of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan.

Japanese Kokan Basketball Team Plays Opening Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

the visiting japanese kokan basketball team played its first friendly match with the combined team of physical culture institutes of china before more than 18,000 spectators at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

prior to the match, a welcome ceremony in honour of the japanese friends was held under the auspices of the chinese basketball association.

present were chao cheng-hung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, chou chih-tung, a leading member of the chinese basketball association, leading members of other organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun and mou tse-yun, and keishiro moro, leader of the japanese kokan basketball delegation, kiyoshi ohtsuka, secretary-general of the delegation, and kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy in peking.

the japanese players showed good teamwork and played a flexible game. they overcame an early chinese lead to tie the score at 16:16. the home team had good control of rebounds and marked their opponents closely in the home court. half-time score stood at 46:35 in favour of the chinese team.

both teams resorted to fast breaks and tight defence when play resumed. though marked by chinese player huang pin-chieh, masatomo taniguchi outmanoeuvred his opponent and sank a flurry of jump shots. he scored 26 points for the japanese team. chang ta-wei of the chinese team often cut in through the tight japanese defence and scored 26 points, too. the combined team of chinese physical culture institutes won the match 91:72.

the fine skills and sportsmanship of both teams drew applause from the stands.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met japanese friends ryoichi tosaka and his wife mieko tosaka.

the japanese friends arrived in china on may 25 at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association. they were guests at a dinner given in peking by chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the host association. the japanese friends will leave for home on june 17 via kwangchow.

Chinese and Japanese Table Tennis Players Hold First Friendship Match in Yokohama

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 14, 1973)

members of the visiting chinese table tennis delegation and japanese table tennis players held their first friendship match in yokohama this afternoon to the warm welcome of 4,000 spectators from yokohama city and kanagawa prefecture.

an opening ceremony was held prior to the match. when the chinese and japanese players marched into the court to the joyful strains of music, they were greeted

with stormy applause. after the band played the national anthems of china and japan, the players of the two teams exchanged pennants and medals.

ichio asukada, mayor of yokohama who presided over the opening ceremony of the friendship match, and hsu yin-sheng, leader of the chinese delegation, spoke at the ceremony.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents attended the ceremony on invitation.

the chinese and japanese table tennis players demonstrated excellent skill in the games.

the japanese team beat the chinese team five to three in the men's team event and lost to the guest team two to three in the women's team event. men's and women's singles events followed the team events.

after the match, mayor ichio asukada offered a "friendship cup" to hsu yin-sheng.

the same evening, the mayor gave a dinner for the chinese table tennis delegation to welcome its visit to yokohama.

chinese ambassador chen chu was present.

Leader of Japanese Delegation Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1973)

masanori ohba, leader of the visiting high school boys and girls' basketball teams of the japan-china friendship delegation from yokohama and vice-mayor of yokohama, gave a return banquet here today for the chinese organizations concerned in gratitude for their warm reception.

present at the banquet were chung shih-tung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, chou chih-tung, a leading member of the chinese basketball association, and leading members of organizations concerned, including mou tse-yun, wang wen-chung, wang fu-yung and li yu-tien.

also present were kenichi yokoyama and susumu hirajima, deputy leaders of the visiting basketball teams.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. masanori ohba and chou chih-tung proposed toasts to the growing friendship between the young people generation and sportsmen of the two countries, and between the japanese and chinese peoples as a whole.

Japanese Kokan Basketball Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1973)

the japanese kokan men's basketball delegation gave a banquet here this evening to thank the chinese side for the warm and hospitable reception accorded it.

attending the banquet were chao cheng-hung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, chou chih-tung, a leading member of the chinese basketball association, and leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun and sun ping-hua, as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

keishiro moro, leader of the delegation, and chou chih-tung spoke at the banquet. the players of the two countries chatted amiably and clinked glasses from time to time. they expressed readiness to work for the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and japan.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Friendship Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

a 20-member friendship tourist group left here for the democratic people's republic of korea by train today.

leader of the group is chao tien-hsi and deputy leader yuan chun-fang.

the group was seen off at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned li chuan-chung and ma chi-ching. li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was also present.

Korean Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1973)

a government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by choe jae u, vice-premier of the administration council, arrived here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to china.

peking airport flew the national flags of the democratic people's republic of korea and china. present at the airport to give the delegation a warm welcome were vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister fang yi and vice-minister han tsung-cheng of economic relations with foreign countries, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries sun hsiao-feng, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei, and leading members of departments concerned lu wei-chao, wang pin, wei yu-ming and wang lin-chiu, and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

present were d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and officials of the korean embassy in peking.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with Korean Government Economic Delegation Led by Vice Premier Choe Jae U

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1973)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, held talks here this afternoon with the government economic delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by choe jae u, vice-premier of the administration council.

taking part in the talks on the korean side were members of the delegation: kong jin tae, minister of external economic affairs, pang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade, li won yong, director of a bureau of the ministry of external economic affairs, and kim byong sen, division chief of the ministry of chemical industry; and assistants of the delegation li chol su and ro byong sok; and

hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and jon dong su, economic counsellor, and ju jin guk, first secretary, of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, and leading members of departments concerned lu wei-chao, wang pin, wei yu-ming, chang hsing-chiao, chang wen-min and chang jui-chieh.

the talks proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Korean Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1973)

vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all members of the korean government economic delegation led by choe jae u, vice-premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea.

d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and embassy officials were present.

attending were minister and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and han tsung-cheng, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries sun hsiao-feng, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei, leading member of the general administration of civil aviation of china wang hai-ting and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan, as well as leading members of other departments concerned.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-premier choe jae u spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of fraternal sentiments.

vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke warmly of the achievements of the korean people in socialist revolution and socialist construction. he said: "the democratic people's republic of korea is now stronger and more consolidated than ever. this is a great victory which the korean people have won under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung and the korean workers' party by maintaining independence and persisting in self-reliance."

the chinese vice-premier added: "since korea's north-south joint statement was made public, the correct proposition of the korean workers' party and government

on the independent and peaceful re-unification of the fatherland has gone deeper into the hearts of the people. it has won not only the firm support of the entire korean people but also the sympathy and support of the progressive people throughout the world. all this is very favourable to the just cause of the korean people."

"though difficulties and obstacles may still crop up on the road of the korean people's advance," he stressed, no one can alter the objective law of historical development that the destiny of a country is determined by its own people. we are firmly convinced that the heroic korean people will surely overcome every difficulty and continue to advance and that they are sure to win final victory in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful re-unification of the fatherland."

vice-premier li hsien-nien said that the friendship between the peoples of china and korea "is fostered by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung, and is founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. this great friendship has stood rigorous tests in the protracted struggles against our common enemies and has been constantly consolidated and developed in the cause of mutual assistance and friendly cooperation between our two peoples with a view to speeding up socialist construction."

vice-premier li hsien-nien expressed the belief that the current visit to china of the korean government economic delegation headed by vice-premier choe jae u would make new contributions to furthering the friendship between the two peoples and the unity and cooperation between the two countries.

in reply, vice-premier choe jae u said: "coming to china, our closest neighbour, we have chances to see for ourselves the brilliant achievements scored by the chinese people in revolution and construction as well as the vigorous scenes of endeavour. we rejoice at the possibility to further the friendship and economic cooperation between our two countries."

the korean vice-premier said that rallying closely round the great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people are struggling to realize the greatest aspiration of the nation -- the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. he pointed out: "thanks to the unremitting efforts by the government of the republic, a north-south joint statement was issued and contacts and dialogue between the north and the south have begun. this has opened a new vista for the forward march of our people."

"the korean people", he added, "will absolutely not allow u.s. imperialism and its lackeys to carry out their schemes to oppose the reunification of our

fatherland and to split the korean nation. we are determined to overcome the existing difficulties and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

vice-premier choe jae u said: "the fraternal chinese people have all along actively supported the korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

concluding, vice-premier choe jae u said: "the korean people who treasure their friendship with the fraternal chinese people will, as always, hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism. we will do our utmost for the further development of the economic and technical cooperation between our two countries."

Korean Government Economic Delegation Leaves Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 15, 1973)

a korean government economic delegation left here by air today on a friendly visit to china.

the delegation is led by choe jae u, vice-premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were hong won gil, vice-premier of the administration council, and a number of ministers.

chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

Mansudae Art Troupe of Pyongyang, Korea, Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1973)

the mansudae art troupe of pyongyang from the democratic people's republic of korea led by chong gwang sun, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations, returned to peking by special train this morning after a performance tour of the northeast china city of shenyang.

it was greeted at the railway station by shih shao-hua, secretary-general, and liu ching-tang, member, of the cultural group under the state council; and yang chi and lin lin, vice-presidents of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

wu teh, head of the cultural group, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and yang chi called on troupe leader chong gwang sun, first deputy leader kim hui jun and deputy leader jom sung jun at the hotel this afternoon, and paid regards to all the comrades on the art troupe.

the korean comrades attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "the tuchuan mountain" in the evening in the company of yu hui-yung and hao liang, members of the cultural group, and lin lin.

when the troupe left shenyang yesterday, it was accorded a warm send-off by huang ou-tung, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, li chih-wen, vice-chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, as well as one thousand people and art workers.

while in shenyang, the troupe gave five performances of the revolutionary opera "a flower girl" and three song and dance performances, which won the warm acclaim of the local art and literary workers and people of other walks of life.

the korean comrades-in-arms laid a wreath at the tomb of fallen heroes in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea. they also took time out to visit a transformer plant, watch a military show by local militia and go sightseeing.

among the arrivals in peking today were yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and liu hsi-lin, deputy secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, who had accompanied the troupe on the tour.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Delegation of Bank of China and People's Insurance Company of China Concludes Visit to Lebanon

(NCNA-English Beirut, Jun. 13, 1973)

the delegation of the bank of china and the people's insurance company of china left here for home today upon concluding its friendly visit to lebanon.

the delegation, led by keng tao-ming, deputy general manager of the bank of china and general manager of the people's insurance company of china, arrived here on june 5. during its stay in the country, the chinese delegation made wide contacts and held friendly conversations with people of lebanese banking and insurance circles.

chinese ambassador to lebanon hsu ming gave a send-off reception for the delegation yesterday. people of the banking, insurance and business circles of lebanon attended the reception.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Culture, Youth and Sports Minister Receives Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Kuala Lumpur, Jun. 13, 1973)

datuk hamzah, malaysian minister of culture, youth and sports, received chuang tse-tung, leader, cheng jui-sheng and kuan tai, deputy leaders, of the chinese table tennis delegation here today and had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were ahmad sabki, deputy secretary general of the malaysian ministry of culture, youth and sports, and chen wing sun, president of the table tennis association of malaysia.

later, minister hamzah gave a luncheon in honour of all members of the delegation. hashim, deputy secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs, ahmad sabki, deputy secretary general of the ministry of culture, youth and sports of malaysia, chen wing sun, president of the table tennis association of malaysia, and malaysian table tennis players attended the luncheon.

the luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the chinese table tennis delegation has played four matches with its malaysian counterpart. the chinese players also played an exhibition match with malaysian youth players. minister hamzah watched the match on june 12 and harun, chief minister of the selangor state, on the 11th. after the friendly match today, chuang tse-tung, leader of the chinese table tennis delegation, and kuo chung-kung, a chinese player, played an exhibition match at the request of the malaysian spectators.

the matches were warmly received by the spectators. expressing their friendly sentiment towards the chinese people, many spectators crowded along two sides of the corridors connecting the competition hall and the entrance of the stadium to greet the chinese players after each match. they cheered and shook hands with the chinese players and asked for their signature.

during its stay here the delegation also visited a tin mine, a rubber experiment station, a museum and the malaysian parliament building.

CHINA AND MALTA

Chinese Vice Minister Fetes Maltese Delegation in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the maltese delegation made up of joseph forace, maltese ambassador to china, and daniel cremona, director of the central bank of malta and chairman of the malta electricity board.

han tsung-cheng and j. forace spoke at the dinner party, hailing the ever-growing friendship between the people of china and malta.

earlier today, vice-minister han tsung-cheng held talks with the maltese delegation in a friendly atmosphere.

participating in the talks were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including wei yu-ming, wang pen-tso and sun so-chang, as well as chinese ambassador to malta liu fu.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Volleyball Teams Visit Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 14, 1973)

the mexican men's and women's volleyball teams led by felix gopar concluded their visit to shanghai and left here for kwangchow by air today.

the mexican friends arrived here from nanking on june 9 and were guests of honour at a dinner given in the evening by the shanghai branch of the chinese volleyball association.

playing three friendly matches each in shanghai, the mexican men's team had two victories and one defeat, and the women's team had one victory and two defeats. their performances drew warm applause from the spectators.

leading members of the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission liu ping-chen and yin min, and leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li fu-hsun were present to watch the matches and met with felix gopar.

the mexican men's team came from behind to beat the shantung provincial team 4-15, 11-15, 17-15, 15-10, 15-10.

the turning point came in the crucial third set. already two sets down and with the third set deuced at 15-15, the mexican players tightened their defence and won the next two points for the set. experience told in the end as the visitors went on to win the next two sets by a powerful attacking game.

results of the other matches:

mexican men's team beat the fukien provincial team 15-13, 15-7, 15-7.

mexican men's team lost to the shanghai team 6-15, 9-15, 14-16.

mexican women's team beat the fukien provincial team 15-11, 12-15, 15-13, 16-14.

mexican women's team lost to the szechwan provincial team 14-16, 10-15, 14-16.

mexican women's team lost to the shanghai team 12-15, 12-15, 15-13, 7-15.

while in shanghai, the mexican friends visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a people's commune and a primary school. the players of the two countries practised together and the coaches of the two countries had a forum to exchange experience. all this promoted mutual understanding and friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Vice President Wu Yu-hsun Meets Dr. Rolf Wideroe of Norway

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, met and had a conversation in a warm and friendly atmosphere with dr. rolf wideroe, high-energy physicist of norway, this morning.

present on the occasion were leading members of the department concerned and chinese scientists peng nuan-wu, wu huan-hsing and feng yin-fu.

dr. rolf wideroe arrived here on june 9. while in peking, he had academic exchanges with chinese scientists, visited a college and places of historical interest. he will soon leave here for other parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Football Team Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

the pakistan football team led by malik mahmud husain and prof. sher mohammad left here for shanghai by air today.

while in peking the visiting team had friendly matches with the china football team and the china youth team. it also took time out to tour a factory, a school and other places of interest.

Pakistan Badminton Team Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 14, 1973)

the pakistan badminton team left here for kwangchow by air today.

the team arrived here from peking tuesday, and was welcomed at a ceremony arranged in its honour by the shanghai branch of the chinese badminton association that evening.

the pakistan and shanghai teams then had friendly matches in men's singles and doubles.

the pakistan players impressed the spectators with nimble footwork and powerful, fast smashes. the shanghai players kept up a fast pace throughout the game, often jumping up to hit hard the shuttlecock for winners.

the 5,000 capacity crowd warmly applauded the fine spirit and skills of both sides. in the eight-match series, the visitors won five and lost three.

tu chien, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation, attended the welcome ceremony and watched the matches.

the pakistan team had its second friendly contest with the fukien provincial team yesterday evening. the fukien team won 7:1.

while in shanghai, the pakistan team visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a shuttlecock factory and a racket factory. it was honoured at a dinner party given by the shanghai branch of the chinese badminton association.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Vice Minister Kuo Lu Feted in Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jun. 13, 1973)

tanzanian minister for communications and works job lusinde held a reception here this evening in honour of chinese vice-minister of communications kuo lu who stopped over here on his way home after a visit to zambia.

attending the reception were tanzanian minister for foreign affairs john malecela, minister for finance c.d. msuya, minister for economic affairs and development planning w.k. chagula, minister for lands, housing and urban development m. mageni, minister for home affairs o. muhaji, minister for health a.h. mwenyi and minister for natural resources and tourism h. makame.

members of the chinese government delegation led by kuo lu attended the reception on invitation.

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen was also present.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Tanzanian Rural Work Survey Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

a 21-member rural work survey delegation from tanzania arrived here by air this afternoon at the invitation of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry. leader of the delegation is omari othman mwinyipembe londo, member of the national executive committee of the tanganyika african national union (tanu) and chairman of the coast regional committee of the tanu.

greeting the delegation at the airport were hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned su ke-man and wen yeh-chan.

on hand were paschal, charge d'affaires a.i. of the tanzanian embassy here, j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, and kabanza innocent, rwandan ambassador to china.

CHINA AND US

US Swimmers, Divers Visit Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 14, 1973)

the united states swimming and diving team led by jim gaughran concluded its friendly visit to shanghai and left here for peking by air today.

the u.s. team gave two goodwill demonstrations of the different swimming styles as well as springboard and platform diving. a team of shanghai swimmers and divers and young swimmers from the shanghai sparetime sports school for juniors gave demonstrations separately. the sterling performances drew warm applause from the spectators.

present were chang chen-ya, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the shanghai branches of the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including tsai chun-fan, tu chien and li fu-shun. they met jim gaughran and had a friendly conversation with him.

the american swimmers and divers were dinner guests of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation the night of their arrival here from changsha on june 9.

while in shanghai, the american guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai children's palace, a people's commune and a workers' housing estate.

CHINA AND VIETNAM (DRVN)

Wu Yu-hsun Meets and Fetes Vietnamese Scientists

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, this evening met with vietnamese geophysicist pham van thuc and botanist pham van ngou, and gave a dinner in their honour.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and scientists, including lin jung, ku kung-hsu and wu tsao-wen, and nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy in peking of the democratic republic of viet nam.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Yemeni Workers' and Women's Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1973)

chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, this evening met with and gave a dinner for all members of the workers' and women's delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen. leader of the delegation is abdulla mohammed baharon, deputy general secretary of the general confederation of workers of the people's democratic republic of yemen, and deputy leader is obaid awad abdulla, secretary of the supreme committee for the institution of workers' supervision.

chang hsiang-shan had a cordial and friendly conversation with the yemeni guests.

present on the occasion was ahmed aidroos fadaq, counsellor of the p.d.r.y. embassy in peking.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wu hsueh-chien, han hsi-ya, li chih-ho, chia hsueh-chien, fang chiung, fu yu-fang and lo shu-chen.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

President of Yugoslav Federal Chamber of Economy Receives Chinese Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jun. 13, 1973)

rudi kolak, president of the yugoslav federal chamber of economy, today received li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and leader of the delegation of the chinese economic and trade exhibition. they had a friendly conversation.

the chinese delegation leader arrived here on june 9 in readiness for the chinese economic and trade exhibition scheduled to open soon.

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RIVER CONTROL

Tame the Yellow River and Bring Riches to a Wide Stretch of Land

- An account of the struggle to control and divert the water of the Yellow River in Yünch'eng district since the great cultural revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 16, 1973)

"The Yellow River is harmful in a hundred ways, and only the Ordos Bend is affluent." This has been its appraisal by people over the years. Since liberation, guided by Chairman Mao's directive, "Work on the Yellow River must be done well," the broad masses have waged a resolute struggle for incessantly transforming the look of the Yellow River. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, how has the look of the Yellow River been changed?

In this mood, we started from the ancient Lungmen entrance in Hochin hsien, Shansi Province, to pay visits to various hsien along the basin of the Yellow River in Yünch'eng district.

Build Embankments To Hold Back the River, Promote What Is Profitable and Abolish What Is Harmful

The banks of the Yellow River extend more than 330 kilometers in Yünch'eng district. Along the river are 42 people's communes and 394 production brigades with over 1,240,000 mow of farmland. The river bed of this section of the Yellow River which passes through Yünch'eng district is very wide. Lungmen in Hochin hsien is where the Yellow River tumbles out the gorge in its headlong dash to the plain. Legend had it that when Tayü regulated the river course, he diverted the water of the Yellow River from the Chishih Mountain in Kansu Province to the Liang Mountain, widened Lungmen to 80 paces, and let the water of the river run off from there. Because of the height of Lungmen, fish

gathered at its lower and leapt their way up river. It was because of this that people said in praise: "The carps are leaping up Lungmen." This story vividly explains that the engineering project to cut open was a formidable and immense task at the time. The majestic Lungmen mountain stands imposingly with its precipitous cliffs and the angry billows cascading down the river rumble like thunders.

Because of its strategic location on a spot where the Yellow River discharges down Lungmen, the Lungmen production brigade was plagued by natural disasters in old society almost every year. In 1941, there was a great flood, and the water of the Yellow River swept over farmsteads, innudated the fields and wrecked houses. Lungmen village was turned into a vast expanse of water. At present, because solid stone embankments have been constructed, the Yellow River could no longer behave capriciously. During the flood season in the past few years, although the discharge rate of water reached over 17,000 cubic meters per second, the 300-plus households of the Lungmen production brigade could still live in peace and safety.

Before the great cultural revolution, the masses here had already begun building embankments for protection against the river. However, due to the interference and sabotage of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, engineering work proceeded at a very slow pace. In 1969, the vigorous storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution swept away the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and people for taming the Yellow River and promoting what was profitable and abolishing what was harmful was further mobilized, thus stepping up the tempo of the march on the Yellow River.

Once the torrential water of the river tumbles down Lungmen, the river bed suddenly widens to over 20 li. To construct an embankment to check the river on a river bed of that width filled with silt was an extremely formidable task. In the light of the characteristic of the loose silt on the river bed, the broad masses and cadres taking part in the construction of the embankment used baskets made of lead wire to hold rocks for construction use. In this way, the deeper the stone embankment sank, the more solid it became. This solved the problem of water washing away the silt which might cause the embankment to "overturn."

Within a few short years, the whole hsien transported and filled in 1,947,000 cubic meters of earth and rocks, built two embankments 16 li long, 6 meters high, 12 meters wide at the top and 34 meters wide at the bottom at Lungmen and Shihtsui for flood control, and wrested back more than 40,000 mow of farmland swallowed up by the Yellow River.

The people of P'inglu hsien even had innovations to offer in the building of embankments against the river. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have not only dammed gullies and built embankments, sealed off the mountains for planting trees. In order to protect the embankments and dams along the Yellow River from being destroyed by floods, they also created a hundred-li-long forest belt on the embankments for protecting the banks by

planting over 10,800,000 trees over an area of more than 18,000 mow, with the widest section measuring over 400 meters and the narrowest section more than 80 meters wide. Mounting the embankment and looking at the distant Yellow River, one could see only the billowy river blending with the sky like the sea. Beyond the gently swaying willow trees, the sails of junks could vaguely be discerned. After being harnessed, the Yellow River seemed to have turned all at once into a beautiful scenic lake resort.

Large-Sacle and Ingenious Work That Leads the Yellow River Up the Plateau

The great proletarian cultural revolution further aroused the fighting spirit of the people who desired to build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and an imposing wave of enthusiasm was whipped up for leading the water of the Yellow River up the plateau.

Beginning from the Fengling ferrying point in the westernmost extremity of Juich'eng hsien to its easternmost intersection with P'inglu hsien are a series of power irrigation stations and pumping stations for irrigation of all sizes. Some are capable of irrigating almost 10,000 mow of land, and some could only irrigate a hundred mow or so. Some of them have built bridges over gullies, and some have bored tunnels through the hills. In some places, water could be seen spurting from the ground without knowing where the canal leads from. The masses call this "underground ditch water that makes the crops grow above the ground." Water conservation is thus implemented without taking up farmland. According to preliminary estimates, the construction of 72 power irrigation stations and pumping stations for irrigation has been started or completed through self-reliance since the great cultural revolution. This is double the total number built in the 17 years after liberation.

The Yellow River runs through ten communes and 147 production brigades in Juich'eng hsien. Since the great cultural revolution, more than 20 irrigation projects for diverting the water of the Yellow River have been built, and there is on the average one every three-and-a-half li apart. In the past, the clean surface water of the entire hsien put together hardly amounted to one "runoff" (流量). At present, the total volume of water raised by these projects amounts to twelve "run offs." When all these projects are completed, more than 440,000 mow of land, which works out to about two mow per capita for the whole hsien, could be irrigated. At present, only slightly over 47,000 mow, which is equivalent to the total irrigated area in the whole hsien before the great cultural revolution, can benefit.

Wangjung hsien, situated on a loess plateau, used to be called "dry Wangjung" by people. The Yellow River runs 74 li through this hsien, and along its banks are four communes, 38 production brigades and 200,000 mow of farmland. However, in the past, there was not a single mow of irrigated land on the plateau, and even drinking water for men and cattle had to be drawn from wells several hundred feet deep. During the great cultural revolution, the hsien Party committee, based on the views of the masses, loudly put forward the slogan: "We vow to lead the Yellow River up the plateau, and will definitely turn Wangjung into a land like that south of the Yangtze."

In August 1970, with the energetic support of the leadership at the higher level, work was commenced on the Hsifan power irrigation station. The construction of the station required over 38,000 cubic meters of stone which must be quarried from Chiwangshan more than 120 li away. For the sake of building a socialist countryside, the broad masses of people gave no thought to these difficulties. All walks of life took the field together, and trucks, tractors, horse-drawn carts, push-carts, wheel barrels and bicycles were all thrown into the battle. In day time, a formidable rock-moving army stretched from the quarry to the worksite of the power irrigation station, and at night, thousands of lantern and torches wound along like a huge rock-moving dragon. Within a month, more than 7,200 cubic meters of rock were moved. At present, the earth and masonry work for this irrigation station has basically been completed. According to the design, water-lifting is divided into four stages, with the total lift amounting to 250 meters and the volume raised at 5.4 cubic meters per second. After a pumping unit of the first-stage station is in operation, more than 20,000 mow of upland could be irrigated.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the masses have boundless wisdom and strength. There are many new inventions and stirring deeds connected with the design and construction of the power irrigation station at the Tayü ferrying point in Juich'eng hsien.

This power irrigation station is divided into two stages and the volume of water raised, from 5.8 to 8.5 cubic meters a second, could irrigate an area of 286,000 mow. In the light of the unpredicable meandering of the Yellow River, and the instability of the water level, for the sake of guaranteeing the ability to draw water at both the highest and lowest levels for irrigation, the first-stage station has adopted the mobile form of water-lifting. When the water level of the Yellow River falls, the pump would be lowered along a rail to the bottom of the river and when the water level rises, the pump would be moved to the bank to draw water. When water from the Yellow River is released from the storage reservoir it passes through the sedimentation tanks, and after settling, the silt is flushed back into the river. The clean water flowing into the second-stage water-lifting station is then pumped into ditches for gravitational irrigation.

Bring the Potentials of the Yellow River into Full Play

The sudden rise and fall in the water level of the Yellow River and the sudden changing of its course presented a very serious problem on how to guarantee adequate water supply under various conditions and how to bring the potential of the project into full play in the construction of the project for leading water from the Yellow River for irrigation. By canvassing various opinions of the broad masses and benefiting from them, prominent results were obtained.

Before the Yellow River tumbles down Lungmen, its water converges to form a turbulent lake at the basin-shaped gorge surrounded on both sides by cliffs. The Lungmen pump-irrigation station of Hochin hsien that stands on the left shore of this lake has an inexhaustible water supply. Following a flight of narrow

concrete stairs, we descended to the main plant of the pump-irrigation station. This main plant, surrounded by a massive wall of reinforced concrete over 20 meters high and 5 meters thick, has four sets of diesel engines of 135 horsepower each for driving pumps to draw water. The level of the machine room is lower than the level of the river. During flood time, it works completely under water. When the level of the Yellow River reaches its high water mark, the water is only about a foot below the skylight of the machine room. At the lowest water level, the pump head is only 2 meters below water. This is a daring and ingenious design.

After enlarging the first-stage and second-stage water-lifting stations, this pump-irrigation station has also added the fourth-stage and fifth-stage stations. Drawing capacity has increased to double that of the former 0.9 cubic meter per second and the irrigated surface has increased from 22,000 mow to 62,000 mow, with the number of communes benefited increasing from 3 to 7. Last year, because of the ample supply of water, the Lungmen pump-irrigation station played a very important part in the fight against drought.

Such an excellent location as the Lungmen pump-irrigation station is more difficult to find. The condition of the Hsiaofan power irrigation station in Yungch'i hsien is exactly the opposite of that of Lungmen. Built at a section of the Yellow River 20 li wide, it draws water at the rate of 6 cubic meters a second and could irrigate 220,000 mow of land.

Since 1971, the Yellow River has shifted its banks westward by 8 li, and water supply became a very serious problem at the Hsiaofan power irrigation station. Faced with this condition, they first dug two channels 1,400 meters long in the dried up river bed. If one were silted up they would use the other and cleared away the silt from the first one. The two were used alternatively. Last winter and this spring were dry seasons, but the Hsiaofan power irrigation station had not stopped operation for even a single day in three months and the total irrigated acreage in winter and spring was over 10,000 mow greater than total acreage irrigated since the building of the station.

Through the struggle against the Yellow River, the workers have further grasped the laws governing the discharge of the river. Because leadwater channels were dug on the dried-up river bed, and pumps were used to draw water, the rate of flow in the diversion channels greatly increased, and the main flow of the Yellow River was drawn from the west to the east. After water was drawn from the river, people also drilled deep wells 300 meters apart close by the sides of the main channel, and altogether 29 wells were sunk. Should by the remotest chance that the supply of water from the Yellow River prove to be inadequate, they could draw a supply of almost 2 cubic meters of water a second from the deep wells for irrigation.

Even with the deep wells, they still do not consider that the guarantee to be adequate, and after prospecting, they have again built a project for utilizing the back flow at the lower reaches 18 li away from the power station, and are able to lead water from the Yellow River at the rate of 6 cubic meters a second into the main channel for irrigation. In this way, they succeed in having "three guarantees" to protect the supply of water, make the Yellow River submit

obediently to the dictate of the people and bring its potential for supporting agriculture and scoring high yield into full play.

Formerly "only the Ordos Bend is affluent" in the Yellow River, but today the Yellow River "brings riches to a wide stretch of land." The indomitable spirit of the broad masses of people in Yünch'eng district in understanding and transforming the Yellow River is a paen to the lofty aspiration of the Chinese people in building a new China. They are striving to draw a more beautiful blueprint for the Yellow River.

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Two Tributaries of China's Huai River Harnessed

(NCNA-English . Chengchow, Jun. 16, 1973)

two unruly tributaries of the huai river, one of the longest rivers in china, have been harnessed after 20 years of hard work by the local people. grain output in the basins of the tributaries -- covering 11,900 square kilometres in the southern part of central china's honan province -- went up to three tons from 0.8 tons per hectare.

before liberation, the two tributaries always flooded during the rain season, as did the huai.

in response to chairman mao's great call "the huai river must be harnessed", the people built three big and nearly 100 small and medium reservoirs on the two tributaries and their branches from 1951 to 1960. this greatly reduced the flood threat.

the people's government helped the people start large-scale harnessing of the tributaries in 1965. more than 100,000 commune members went to the worksites every winter and spring to dredge the rivers, straighten their meandering courses and strengthen the dykes and dams. the two rivers -- the hung and ju -- were shortened by half and the flow was doubled.

nearly 10,000 hectares of low-lying land in hsiping county along the upper reaches of the hung river was always flooded in the rainy season before the river was harnessed. now the land gives stable yields of grain, oil-bearing crops and cotton. 27,000 hectares of land, one-third of junan county's total acreage, was water-logged before the ju river was tamed. a big reservoir and the dredging of river beds freed this large area from flood and production goes up year after year.

the commune members also use the water for irrigation. five counties report that 140 power-driven pumping stations were built and more than 20,000 pump wells sunk. a big gravity irrigation area has taken shape around the big reservoirs. total irrigated acreage in the two river basins has reached 200,000 hectares.

the dykes and dams are covered with over 8 million trees. more than 100 million fish fry are being raised in reservoirs and former river beds.

POLITICAL EVENING SCHOOLS

It Is A Good Thing To Have Political School Operated by Production Teams

- Survey of the situation of the political evening schools in the Liuli commune, Chuansha hsien, Shanghai municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 17, 1973)

The 75 production teams of Liuli commune, Chuansha hsien, Shanghai municipality have, since last September, been running political evening schools. More than 4,800 people in the whole commune, totalling over 80 percent of the labor force, have taken part in study in these political evening schools. These political evening schools have become important positions for the basic-level cadres and the broad masses to study politics and culture and to make revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

The political evening schools operated by production teams in this commune were set up following the incessant penetration into the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. Early last September, the Party committee of the commune first started experimentally two political evening schools in No. 4 and No. 6 production teams of the Ainan brigade. It organized the cadres and the commune members to seriously read books and study and to criticize and repudiate revisionism. This was welcomed by the masses. The experience of these two production teams in running political evening schools was quickly extended to other production teams and there emerged a group of activists eager to run schools.

The political evening school of every production team of the Liuli commune generally provides class at three grades--the elementary class, the intermediate class and the theory class. Classes are conducted once a week at different hours so as to enable members of a family to participate in study separately. The lessons are different according to different cultural levels: The elementary class integrates cultural study with the selected study quotations from Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao; the intermediate class studies selected writings of Chairman Mao and the relevant chapters and paragraphs in works by Marx and Lenin; the theory class students usually have the cultural standard of junior middle school and study chiefly works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Teaching at every class is closely coordinated with the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of the style of work and current work. For instance, when teaching the essays of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao concerning classes and class struggle, emphasis is laid on discussing the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, guiding the students to expose and criticize the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in a vain attempt to alter the basic line and policies of the Party, to subvert proletarian dictatorship and to revive capitalism. When distribution was made at the end of last year, every political evening school organized students to study certain chapters and paragraphs of "Critique of the Gotha Program" and assisted commune members to handle correctly the relationship between the country, the collective and the individual. Because the form of organization and the contents of education suit

the need of the masses, the enthusiasm of the commune members for taking part in study was very high. In the present busy season of summer harvesting, summer plowing and summer planting, the production teams generally finish work later than usual, but the commune members still persist in going to evening school to study on time.

In over six months, the political evening schools operated by the production teams of the Liuli commune have obtained pronounced results.

Political evening schools promote gradual penetration into the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. The broad masses of cadres and commune members use political evening schools as positions for criticizing revisionism by words and writings and thoroughly criticize and repudiate swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. According to statistics, the different political evening schools have at different times convened over 400 criticism meetings, and over 1,600 speeches have been made. The Ainan, Aisi and T'ungfu production brigades that started to operate political evening schools earlier have divided the reactionary fallacies of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i into ten special topics for criticism and repudiation one by one to enable everything to further distinguish the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line. The comrades of the Liuli commune said that compared with the period before political evening schools were set up, criticism meetings are now held more regularly, more people have participated in the criticism of revisionism, and the content of criticism is also more penetrating than in the past. Young people are especially more active; in day time, they actively participate in collective production labor and in the evening, they read books, study and criticize revisionism. In the whole commune, subscriptions to Hung-ch'i have increased from more than 90 in the past to more than 900. Those educated youth who work as tutors in political evening schools feel the more that rural villages need them. They give guidance and assistance in study, are steeled themselves in the course of giving guidance and assistance, and have quickly grown to maturity. Of the more than 200 educated young people who work as tutors in this commune, four have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party 35 have joined the Communist Youth League and some have also taken into the leading bodies of production teams and brigades.

The political evening schools have raised the cadres and commune members' awareness of the struggle in line and given impetus to production and various kinds of work. Last year, more than 400 catties of ripening pears in the Nanhsin production brigade were blown to the ground by typhoon. Somebody suggested to sell those fallen pears in the free market. The political evening school held a debate to determine the issue. Everybody pointed out that to sell collective products in the free market was to take the capitalist road; consequently understanding was quickly unified and the fallen pears were all sold to the commerce department.

In the current battle for summer harvesting, summer plowing and summer planting, every political evening school organizes students to study afresh Chairman Mao's instruction, "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony," thus further encouraging the cadres and the broad masses to have

faith in winning victories in such work. Many young students organize shock teams to carry out summer harvesting, summer plowing and summer planting, going where responsibility is heavy.

There were 3 mow of field in the No. 6 production team of Chienkuo production brigade, where early rice seedlings had not been planted. Eighteen young students went to the field early in the morning on May 1, and to the surprise of all, they finished planting the seedlings before celebrating Labor Day. The evening school of No. 4 production team in Aitung production brigade carried out agricultural scientific experiments, invited experienced old farmers to explain how to grow cucumbers and assisted everybody to master the skills of growing cucumbers and to overcome this year's incessant rain and insect pests, thus enabling the cucumber crop of the team to be sent to the market one and a half months earlier than last year.

The political evening schools have also firmly grasped ideological education on weeding out the old to let the new emerge and given impetus to late marriage and family planning.

Political evening schools also serve the function of upgrading the cultural level of the commune members. Chu Lam-chen, assistant secretary of the Ainan production brigade Party branch, was formerly unable to read many words. She has studied attentively and can now read the "Communist Manifesto" and write an outline of speech for making mass criticism. An old commune member in the Liupe production brigade was in the past unable to sign his name on a bill when selling vegetables to the buying post. One day, he suddenly signed his name. The comrades at the buying post were surprised. He joyfully declared: "I have learned this in the political evening school!"

In the process of setting up political evening schools in production teams, the various Party organizations of the Liuli commune sensibly strengthen leadership, insist on letting the masses to run their own business, and overcome difficulties one after another. The political evening schools are thus run more and more properly.

- NCNA Correspondent
NCNA Reporter

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WOMEN CADRES

Promote Women Party Members and Strengthen Party Building

- The Wuhsi municipal silk textile system attaches great importance to the training and development of new Party members from among women activists

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 15, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, June 14, 1973) Party organizations at various levels of the Wuhsi municipal silk textile system in Kiangsu Province look upon the training and development of new women Party members as an important content in strengthening Party building. Since the days of Party consolidation and reorganization 48.5 percent of the new Party members developed in this system are now women Party members. At present, there are already 4,477 women Party members in the whole system, equivalent to 62 percent of the total. Under the leadership of Party organizations, these women Party members study seriously, thoroughly criticize revisionism, work with unflagging efforts, vitality and vigor, and have played the exemplary vanguard role in the three great revolutionary movements.

Through the steeling of the great proletarian cultural revolution, many women activists have emerged in the Wuhsi municipal silk textile system. For the sake of strengthening Party building, Party organizations at various levels attach great importance to the training and development of new Party members from among these activists. They regularly organize the women activists who have applied for Party membership to attend Party classes, read seriously works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and study the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party as well as the basic line of the Party.

Meanwhile, they also pay attention to sending these women activists to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements to brave the storm and face the world, so as to steel them through study and the actual struggle, and make them unremittingly raise their level of consciousness in the class struggle and struggle in line and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Pao Ya-ch'in, a woman worker of the "B" squad in the spinning section of the Wuhsi State Cotton Mill No. 3, read and studied with unflagging efforts during the three great revolutionary movements. Over the past few years, she assiduously read such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto," "Anti-Dühring" and "The State and Revolution," as well as Volumes I to IV of the Selected Works of Chairman Mao.

After the Party committee of the mill held her responsible for mass criticism work repudiation in the squad, she actively carried out properly ideological and political work for the masses, led everybody to carry out with fiery zeal revolutionary mass criticism in the whole squad, and vigorously pushed forward various kinds of work.

Through the steeling of actual struggle, Pao Yu-ch'in has greatly raised her level of consciousness in the struggle in line. She has gloriously joined the Party and been elected as a deputy secretary of the CYL committee of the mill.

Party organizations at various levels in the Wuhsi municipal silk textile system adopt various measures for actively conducting ideological education work among new women Party members. They strive to teach the women Party members to raise their consciousness in ideological remolding, to persevere in the continuation of the revolution and to truly join the Party ideologically.

After joining the Party, Hsü Wei-chü, a woman worker of the Wuhsi No. 1 Textile Machinery Plant, for a time developed self-complacency. After the Party committee discovered this, it went to chat with her, studied together with her Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness," and helped her to deal correctly with her achievements, progress and reputation and place in proper prospective the positions of the individual and the Party, the individual and the masses, thus giving her a profound course of education.

From then on, she conscientiously requires herself to comply with the criteria set for the advanced elements of the proletariat, learn humbly from the masses and actively endeavor to work properly. The masses have a high opinion of her.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Vigorously Train Minority Nationality CYL Cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 15, 1973)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution," Party and CYL organizations at various levels in the Hsihsiang T'uchia Nationality Autonomous Chou, Hunan Province, are conscientiously implementing the nationality policy of the Party and training minority nationality CYL cadres in all sorts of ways, so that they could play the part of assistants to the Party in the three great revolutionary movements.

This chou is the home of a community of T'uchia, Miao and Han nationalities, and the minority nationalities comprise nearly half the population of the chou. For the sake of implementing more properly the nationality policy of the Party and carry out youth work in the minority nationality district well, since the Party's "9th Congress," Party and CYL organizations at various levels have actively trained a large number of outstanding minority nationality young people for admission into the CYL, and promoted from among them over 4,300 hardcore elements as cadres in CYL organizations at various levels. At present, minority nationality CYL cadres comprise 44 percent of the total number of CYL cadres in the whole chou. Trained by Party and League organizations at various levels, these minority nationality CYL cadres are growing up vigorously.

In their work to train minority nationality CYL cadres, Party and CYL organizations at various levels in the chou have--in conjunction with the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work--organized these cadres to study seriously works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. The CCP Lungshan Hsien Committee and the hsien CYL committee are using the method of setting up part-time reading groups to organize the CYL cadres to study the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao.

For more than a year, over 700 minority nationality CYL cadres in the hsien have taken part in study in the reading groups, and many of them have finished reading such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "The State and Revolution," as well as such works of Chairman Mao as "Reform Our Study," "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and "The Orientation of the Youth Movement." Party and CYL organizations at various levels in the chou are also holding CYL cadre study classes at every level, and have selected with priority more than 2,000 minority nationality CYL cadres for participation in theoretical study. Through reading, they have incessantly improved their theoretical level and capacity for actual work.

In the past, because the theoretical level of Fu Kuang-an, a Miao nationality cadre and secretary of the CYL Lungshan Hsien Committee, was not high, his work efficiency was low. Later, the hsien Party committee in succession sent him to the province, the chou and the hsien for a year and more of study, and that, together with his normal application in study, led to a great improvement in his theoretical level.

Last year, the hsien Party committee sent him to a rice producing district to work for the transformation of backward communes and production brigades. Upon arriving there, by maintaining the work method of using the materialistic theory of reflection to guide work, working in a down-to-earth manner and taking the mass line, he carried out meticulous investigation and study on more than 30 production brigades in six communes in the ch'ü together with the leading members of the ch'ü and communes, seriously analyzed the conditions of water conservation, climate, soil, and scientific farming in various communes and production brigades and gave guidance category by category in a manner suited to local conditions. Consequently, although an exceptionally serious drought was encountered last year, there was still a good grain harvest. The district became a district with the biggest increase in production in the whole hsien and it quickly shed its backward features.

Party and CYL organizations at various levels in this chou are also paying attention to conduct class education for the minority nationality CYL and the broad masses of minority nationality League members to eliminate the influence of the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They are constantly using such places as the cave of blood and tears, the palace of Miao kings, the skinning tree, the execution ground and the corpse pit--where the Kuomintang reactionaries, Miao kings and local tyrants of the former society used to slaughter the Miao and T'uchia people--as classrooms, and invited the old T'uchia and Miao people who suffered great grievances to appear in person to tell of their sufferings. They also collected such objects as tattered rags, begging baskets and the beggar's staff used by the T'uchia and Miao people in the former society for exhibition and organized the minority nationality League cadres and League members to visit them.

The Yayu commune of Huayüan hsien is the dwelling place of a community of Miao nationality people. In the past, the concept of class struggle on the part of a small number of League cadres there was not strong. The Party committee and the CYL committee of the commune therefore organized them to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget the class struggle" as well as the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism, and invited the old poor peasants of Wangkuachai village belonging to the Pichüeh production brigade to contrast the sufferings of the past with today's happiness.

Huangkuachai village formerly used to be a mountain village with a population of over 400 people. Toward the end of the Ch'ing dynasty, more than 200 national minorities were butchered at one time by the reactionary ruler. Later, further beset by calamities and pestilences over the years, only slightly more than 80 people were left. By the time of the reactionary Kuomintang rule, the government, working in collusion with the bandits, perpetrated a barbaric massacre of the Miao nationality people, and forced them to live in caves for twelve years. Consequently, only twelve managed to survive.

After liberation, under the wise leadership of great leader Chairman Mao, the Party and the People's Government brought them back. At present, the whole mountain village has again increased to more than 100 people, a school is set up in the village, people are living in brick houses, every family has a broadcast receiving set, and everybody is well fed and dressed and leading a happy

life. With the old poor peasants contrasting the sufferings of the past with today's happiness, everybody was able, through comparing the new and old social systems, to raise their level of consciousness in the class struggle and struggle in line and consciously practice continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Party and CYL organizations at various levels in the chou and hsien have also deeply realized that the method of using old cadres to lead new cadres is an effective measure for improving the ability of the minority nationality CYL cadres. The principal leading members of the chou and hsien Party committees, as well as the Party organizations of communes and production brigades are separately held responsible for giving concrete guidance to the minority nationality cadres. They regularly listen to reports made by League cadres on study, ideology and work, and pointedly teach them by words and examples.

Party and CYL organizations at various levels in Yungshun hsien, in helping and training minority nationality League cadres, have also adopted the method of using "an old cadre to lead a new one," and purposely paired old cadres and minority nationality League cadres together. At present, the No. 1 and No. 2 of Party committees in more than 40 ch'ü and communes are leading squads.

Because deputy secretary Hsiang Shih-sheng of the CYL committee of T'awo ch'ü of this hsien, a new cadre of the T'uchia nationality, lacked working experience, CYL work was for a time not carried out properly. Ch'en Kuang-tse, the secretary of the Party committee of the ch'ü purposely went with him to the Lihsin production brigade to settle down at a selected spot. In the process of settling down at the selected spot, Ch'en Kuang-tse organized the CYL members and youth of the production brigade together with him, set up reading groups, scientific research groups and cultural and recreational groups, extensively developed activities suited to the nature of the young people, and conducted CYL work in a very vigorous manner. After leading the squad for a period, the ability of Hsiang Shih-sheng improved. The ch'ü Party committee therefore boldly let him grasp CYL and youth work in the whole ch'ü and there was a great progress in CYL work.

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Changes in South China Minority Nationality Area

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jun. 15, 1973)

two people's communes inhabited by a minority nationality in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region have built some three hundred water control projects as well as hydro-electric power stations, tractor stations and pumping stations. grain output last year was double the pre-liberation figure.

the mulao people is one of china's smaller nationalities, having a total population of sixty thousand in seven counties in northern kwangsi. the biggest concentration is in what is now the tungmen and szupa people's communes in locheng county, comprising two-thirds of the mulao population. under oppression and exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries and local landlords, the people lived in misery before liberation. since there were no irrigation facilities, ten rainless days would mean a drought and a longer dry spell would bring famine, reducing people to begging.

the mulao people were emancipated in 1949 under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party. they have equal political, economic, cultural, educational and other rights with the other nationalities. agricultural producers' cooperatives and people's communes were formed in 1956 and 1958 respectively. the government provided funds to assist the mulao people build irrigation works. the tungmen and szupa communes built thirteen sizable works, bringing a total of 2,400 hectares under irrigation. the communes began to plant two crops of rice instead of one as before. grain yield rose.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the mulao people went on to build more projects. the militiamen of the tungmen commune in three winters dammed a stream, dug a long channel on the mountain slope to create a waterhead of fifty metres and put up a hydro-electric power station with a capacity of 360w. fortyfour pumping stations were later added to draw on the power and irrigate dry land.

there was no industry in the area before liberation though the mountains abound in mineral ores. people had to steam rice in pottery jars since iron pots were not produced locally. a dozen industrial plants and mines have been set up in the area by the autonomous region and the county since 1956. the communes themselves have set up more than one hundred smaller ones. these factories produce electric motors, threshers, power generators and chemical fertilizer in addition to small farm implements. the mulao people now have two thousand workers as miners, lathe turners, electricians and laboratory staff members. twentyfive are leaders of the enterprises.

under the guidance of the party's national policy, cultural, educational and medical undertakings have also been expanded greatly. the two communes now have nine middle schools and over three hundred primary schools as against one and nine before liberation, respectively. big efforts have been made to train mulao teachers.

epidemic diseases such as smallpox, cholera and malaria have been wiped out. now both communes have hospitals. brigades have clinics and production teams have midwives and health workers. city hospitals often send medical teams to tour the area.

MODEL PARTY CADRES

East China Hsien Party Secretary Maintains Close Ties with Masses

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 15, 1973)

an east china county party secretary is praised by the local peasants as a "cadre whose heart is always with the working people". he is an example of how chinese cadres, by regularly taking part in collective productive labour, maintain close ties with the masses.

thirtyseven-year-old ying sze-kuan, now party secretary of ninghai county, chekiang province, was one of the seven rural cadres in the province praised by chairman mao in 1963 for their consistent participation in physical labour alongside commune members.

from 1963 to 1970, when ying szu-kuan was communist party branch secretary of the yuehsi brigade, he did more than 200 days of farm work a year. since becoming county party secretary in 1971, he has done more than 100 days a year.

on may 9, 1971, the day the new county party committee was inaugurated, he and the other members of the committee each received three gifts: a copy of "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", a pair of straw sandals and a shoulder pole. these were presented by the local people in the hope that the cadres would never become divorced from productive labour and the masses. ying szu-kuan returned to yuehsi brigade that very day and went straight to work in the fields.

previously some villagers had remarked that as county party secretary, he would have little time to come to the brigade and so they would probably not be able to work and chat with him as often as before.

but ying szu-kuan said: "i used to be a cowherd; now i'm communist party secretary of a whole county. i owe everything to chairman mao, the party and the people. i will always be a servant of the people."

he does productive labour in the yuehsi brigade and uses the experience he gains there to guide the work of the county.

he returned to the brigade immediately after attending a conference in the provincial capital last summer. seeing that he had travelled a whole day, the brigade did not assign him work the next day. but he took up a sickle and went to the fields early next morning. one of the commune members told him: "you have arrived just in time to join in harvesting the first plot of early rice. you are a true peasant at heart and remember the farming calendar."

with ying szu-kuan setting the pace, all cadres of the brigade regularly take part in productive labour. they have joined members of the brigade in improving farmland and building dykes to transform this formerly poor area. the brigade last year reaped 9.3 tons of grain per hectare, as against the 8.4 tons of the preceding year.

one hot summer day in 1971, ying szu-kuan and nine other cadres passed through a brigade of the kuanting commune. seeing that they carried bed rolls, sickles and hoes, commune members who were sowing called out jokingly: "come and work with us exclamation" "sure," ying szu-kuan replied, and the ten men came over and helped. only after a long while did the commune members realize that the husky man among them was ying szu-kuan, their new county party secretary.

an old peasant said that he had hoped to talk to the party secretary because the local people wanted to build a reservoir that would require cooperation among production teams and unified leadership from a higher level.

with the brigade cadres, ying szu-kuan went to look at the reservoir site and studied the plan for the project. through mass efforts, the reservoir was completed in four months.

ying szu-kuan often goes from village to village and makes deep-going investigations. one day, he set out from one commune for another in a hilly area. there

are three roads linking the two communes: a 4-kilometre motor road, an old 7.5-kilometre gravel road and a 20-kilometre winding footpath that passes through many villages. in order to meet and talk to more people, he took the longest route, typical of how he does things.

he crossed 13 hills under the scorching sun and talked with cadres and commune members in villages along the route. in one brigade, he learned that the people there had adopted an advanced farming system and worked hard to increase the grain yield considerably. in another, he saw that only one crop was grown a year in most of the rice fields and yearly yield was fairly low. he told them how other brigades in the area had increased output by planting two crops a year and encouraged them to do the same.

many commune members held his callused hand in theirs and told him everything on their minds.

on the basis of ying szu-kuan's extensive investigations, the county party committee called on the communes to switch more farmland from one to two crops. last year, all the land of the county produced two crops. the county reaped a record grain yield of 6.8 tons per hectare, 30 per cent above the proceding year.

before liberation, ying szu-kuan's father, a poor peasant, was thrown into prison by the kuomintang reactionaries and his mother died in grinding misery. he became a cowherd at the age of seven and had to eat animal feed.

during the land reform, when he was 15, he headed a children's corps and denounced the landlords at public meetings by citing his family history.

he organized the first mutual-aid farming team in his village, and later, the first agricultural producers' cooperative. he was admitted into the chinese communist party in 1958. he says that only by working alongside the masses can a cadre maintain revolutionary vigour and retain the fine qualities of the working people.

AGRICULTURE

Central China Province Reports Good Rapeseed Harvest

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jun. 16, 1973)

central china's honan province has gathered a good rapeseed harvest this year on 96,000 hectares of land, 60,600 hectares more than last year. the per hectare yield increased 59 per cent and total output increased more than four-fold.

guiding themselves by chairman mao's principle -- "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" -- the people's communes broke with conventional practice and achieved good results by planting rape along the banks of the yellow river. ten administrative regions devoted a good deal more land than usual to rape.

the well-known tobacco producing hsuchang region used to sow oil-bearing crops in spring or summer and was therefore confronted with the problem of choosing between tobacco and oil crops on its limited area of land. the peasants solved it by planting rape during the winter on land reserved for tobacco and carefully transplanting the tobacco crop after rapeseed was harvested. in this way the tobacco output was not reduced and quality of the tobacco was even better. in all, the hsuchang region planted 24,600 hectares to rape this year as against 7,300 hectares in 1971.

many parts of honan province adopted better strains of rapeseed this year and also gained improved results by adopting the method of transplanting the seedlings.

Central China Peasant Seed-Expert

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jun. 16, 1973)

a veteran peasant in the central china province of honan has bred a new wheat strain which is resistant to rust and lodging. the strain also reacts well to plenty of water and fertilizer. it has given as much as 5.85 tons per hectare on experimental plots tended by the honan provincial branch of the chinese academy of agricultural sciences.

sixty-two-year-old kung wen-sheng of the chihmei people's commune spent six years from 1966 to 1971 crossing one high-yielding strain with ten others to obtain the strain, "neihsiang 103".

another wheat strain he has evolved is the "neihsiang 171", which gives good yields on poor soil. one production team tested it on poor hilly soil, and reaped 40 per cent more than with other seed.

kung wen-sheng's liking for seed selection goes back a long time, but as a poor peasant, his talent sprouted only after china's liberation in 1949. he was warmly praised by the local government when he reaped an excellent wheat harvest for the first time with the seed he had painstakingly selected.

the people's commune, set up in 1958, opened still greater prospects for kung's seed-breeding. the commune put him in charge of an experimental farm and the government sent experts to help him in plant genetics and wheat cultivation. he became a corresponding research worker of the chinese academy of agricultural sciences in 1959 after he had bred the high-yielding wheat strains "neihsiang 5" and "neihsiang 36", which are widely used in china.

LAND RECLAMATION

Central China Province Transforms Alkali Land into Rice Fields

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jun. 15, 1973)

the central china province of honan has turned 27,000 hectares of alkali land into paddy fields since 1966 by using yellow river water to wash away the salts and improve the topsoil.

the yellow river is the second longest river in china. it was once known as "china's sorrow" because its turbulent torrents caused many dyke breaches before liberation. honan in the lower reaches of the river was one of the provinces that suffered most.

in accordance with chairman mao's great call "work on the yellow river must be done well", the people of honan in 1958 analysed the yellow river with the theory of "one divides into two". they found that the river carries large amounts of silt which heightens the river-bed year after year. this raises the water-table on both banks and causes salinization. on the other hand, the silt contains great amounts of nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium that are useful for plant growth.

many experiments were conducted to make use of these characteristics. yellow river water was led into alkali fields each autumn and drained after the silt was deposited. then the process was repeated. the alluvium left every year averaged 10 centimetres deep and contained about 75 kilogrammes of nitrogen per hectare. honan province set up a department in 1966 to spread this method.

the yuayuankou people's commune on the outskirts of chengchow was the first to succeed in this transformation. the area was flooded in 1938 when the reactionary kuomintang troops breached the river dyke to stop the pursuing japanese aggressor troops. the land was turned into pools and swamps and was seriously alkalinized when the flood finally receded. in the past ten years, the commune has used yellow river silt to fill up the pools and expanded its rice paddies to 2,000 hectares, which yielded 4.2 tons per hectare last year.

SPARETIME LITERARY & ART CREATION

East China Hsien Develops Sparetime Literary and Art Creation

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jun. 15, 1973)

amateur writers and artists in nanling county of east china's anhwei province have produced many novels, plays, poems, paintings and songs since last year. some of these have been carried in newspapers and periodicals.

the provincial publishing house has issued a collection of short stories entitled "on the banks of the chingyi river" and a traditional chinese painting, "shouldering heavy responsibility".

these amateurs are workers, peasants, fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, teachers and educated young people who have settled in the countryside. with buoyant enthusiasm, they deal with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, praise the tremendous victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line, and depict advanced workers, peasants and soldiers. the stories are vivid and lively.

amateur writer chu yi-cheng is vice-chairman of the yifeng brigade revolutionary committee of the yichiang commune. leading the peasants in learning from the tachai production

brigade in north china, he was moved by the revolutionary spirit of the people who feared neither hardship nor death and developed production by fighting the elements. he took up his pen and wrote about these heroic people. "team leader", his short story, was carried by a provincial periodical and won praise from readers.

among the best popular literary works are the short story "a rich mine" by miner chang chang-hua and a short story, "young pine trees", by an educated youth chang hsien-chen who describes some fine qualities of chinese children.

amateur writers of the santi commune wrote a play -- "upring comes to the mountains" -- last winter, which stimulated an afforestation campaign among the cadres and peasants who saw it.

the people in this mountainous county were very poor and cultural activity was virtually non-existent before liberation. cultural life keep pace with the growth of industrial and agricultural production after liberation. since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the county party organization encouraged and supported amateur literary and art creation. a county department ran training classes for amateur writers and artists, sent people to help them and published reference material for their study. the county now has a force of 130 people in literary and art creation.

the worker-peasant-soldier writers and painters studied chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and took revolutionary literature and art as part of the proletarian revolutionary cause. they do a good job at work and keep on creating new pieces of literature and art.

ang hai-sung, cited as an advanced worker last year in a tractor plant, has written some good works.

chang tung-hui of the tungho commune overcame many difficulties and after years of efforts wrote a novel with the help of professional writers about a selfless and staunch poor peasant and communist.

Spare-Time Literature and Art Creations in North China People's Commune

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jun. 16, 1973)

a selection of poetry entitled "militant songs of learning from tachai" was recently issued by the shansi people's publishing house. all the works were contributed by cadres and commune members of the hungtao people's commune in tinghsiang county, shansi province in north china.

well-illustrated wall-papers are placed in various parts of the people's commune. "hungtao poems and paintings", a wall-paper run by the people's commune, carried over 200 poems in 17 issues in the past year. more than 20 of the poems and three songs, the text of three plays and six paintings were carried in regional and county newspapers.

commune members perform in the fields during work breaks, and put on theatrical shows during the spring festival and other traditional holidays.

spare time writing groups made up of cadres, peasants and educated young city people who have settled in the countryside have been set up. led by party organizations at all levels there, they study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and writings by chairman mao, including his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". as a result, they are able to use literature and art as powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking the enemy.

a poem carried by the wall-paper, "hungtao poems and paintings," describes how a poor peasant, with hatred for the old society, criticizes the "dying out of class struggle" and other fallacies peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

the area was hit by a serious drought last year. with revolutionary spirit, the cadres and commune members started a mass movement to dig wells, and within the year increased the number of wells from 30 to over 200 and put another 670 hectares of farmland under irrigation.

"well-diggers", a poem by a commune member, shows the determination of the peasants in digging wells. it says: "cold as it is underground, it warms our hearts to smell the flagrance of cereals and see the harvesting. dark as it is underground, our minds are bright and we can see the road of tachai and tienanmen gate." written in the course of the well-digging drive, this poem greatly fired the revolutionary enthusiasm of the commune members in the battle against drought.

a spare time writing group of a production team wrote a play called "after a meeting" which some local professional writers helped improve on the basis of public reaction. the play is one of the major items now put on by the art troupe of the administrative region.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese, Canadian Gymnasts Give Joint Performance in Toronto

(NCNA-English Toronto, Jun. 14, 1973)

the visiting chinese gymnastics team and canadian gymnasts gave a joint performance here yesterday evening. 10,000 spectators warmly greeted the good cooperation and display of gymnastic excellence by the gymnasts of the two countries.

a veteran canadian gymnast said: "friendship overrides the whole show." he described the evening as "most exciting and unforgettable".

events performed last evening included free exercises and vaults for men and women, women's uneven bars and balance beam, men's rings, parallel bars and horizontal bar. jennifer diachun, canada's woman champion in 1972, was calmly proficient in every event she entered. nancy mcdonnell, ontario senior champion, gave a display in both floor exercises and women's vault. chiang shao-yi, the chinese all-round woman champion in 1972, performed on the balance beam, veteran gymnast liao jun-tien on the rings and tsai huan-tsung on the horizontal bar. all the performances were excellent and accorded warm applause. the spectators gave a standing ovation to the group tumbling performed by the chinese team. the night was highlighted by the singing of "red river valley", a popular canadian folk song, by the gymnasts of the two countries before the closing ceremony was held.

present on the performance were geoff elliott, president of the canadian gymnastics federation, jan waldauf, president of the ontario gymnastics federation, dr. james endicott as well as prominent figures of the canadian sports and other circles and overseas chinese here.

the chinese gymnastics team came here from vancouver on june 11. it was feted by the government of ontario after its arrival.

CHINA AND CHILE

Teng Ying-chao, Hsieh Ching-yi, Kang Ke-ching, Shen Chien Meet and Fete Chilean Women's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1973)

teng ying-chao, hsieh ching-yi, kang ke-ching and shen chien met with and gave a dinner here this afternoon in honour of the delegation of the women's federation of the socialist party of chile led by senator maria elena carera, president of the federation.

hosts and guests had cordial and friendly conversations.

present on the occasion were chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. and his wife.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned ou tang-liang, yang chun and fang chiung.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Machine Tool Exhibition Closes in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 16, 1973)

a machine tool exhibition sponsored by the machine tool import and export corporation of the german democratic republic closed here today after a ten-day run.

the exhibition opened on june 6 with the presence of wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, liu ching, general manager of the china national machinery import and export corporation, chi wei-li, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the china council for the promotion of international trade, gustav hertzfeldt, g.d.r. ambassador to china, and his wife, and the general manager of the g.d.r. machine tool import and export corporation, as well as 100 local people.

more than 30,000 workers and technicians have visited the exhibition. the exhibition group also arranged lectures and technical films for them. among the visitors were huang tao and pang fu-li, standing committee members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Former French Prime Minister Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 16, 1973)

former french prime minister jacques chaban-delmas, his wife and party wound up their visit to china and left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and leading members of organizations concerned in shanghai lin teh-ming and li fu-hsun.

philippe petit, first secretary of the french embassy in china, and his wife were on hand.

after leaving peking on june 7, the french guests toured hangchow, loyang, sian, yenan and shanghai.

French Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1973)

claude contamine, deputy director general of the french office of broadcasting and television (f.o.b.t.) and director of external affairs and cooperation of the f.o.b.t., and roger fauriat, chief of service of delegations in foreign countries of the f.o.b.t., arrived here on a visit today.

they were greeted at the airport by chin chao, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, and leading members of departments concerned.

jacquesandre costilhes, third secretary of the french embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND INDIA

Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying Meets and Fetes Indian Friendly Personages

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1973)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, this evening met with and gave a dinner in honour of indian friendly personages bijay kumar basu, president of dr. d.s. kotnis memorial committee, and mrs. basu. they had a cordial conversation in a friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion was kuo ching-lan, wife of dr. kotnis who was a member of the indian medical team to china during the anti-japanese war.

also present were jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of other departments concerned. /

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Ambassador to Iran Gives Dinner for Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Tehran, Jun. 15, 1973)

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen gave a dinner here this evening in honour of visiting chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei.

among the iranian guests attending the dinner were minister of foreign affairs abbas ali khalatbari, president of the senate jaafar sharif emami, chairman of the board and general managing director of the national iranian oil company manoutchehr eghbal, minister of education mrs. farokhroo parsai, minister of information hamid rahnema, assistant to the prime minister and head of the iranian physical education organization lieutenant-general hojjat kashani, deputy minister of foreign affairs ahmad mir-fendereski, and deputy minister of imperial court shojah eldin shafa.

all members of chi peng-fei's party were present.

in his speech at the dinner, foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "during the friendly visit we have been accorded warm hospitality by the iranian government and people. wherever we went we experienced cordial friendship

and saw the atmosphere of construction and development." he went on: "we have been deeply impressed by the long history and splendid culture of iran and its development in national economy, culture and in other fields". "we admire your achievements gained in various fields and appreciate your efforts and contributions to peace and security in the persian gulf area", he said.

in conclusion the chinese minister said: "i believe our current visit will certainly further promote friendly cooperation between our two countries and enhance the traditional friendship between the peoples of china and iran."

in reply, iranian foreign minister khalatbari expressed on behalf of the iranian guests present heart-felt gratitude to the chinese foreign minister for his warm speech.

referring to the chinese foreign minister's visit to iran and the fruits of the visit, he expressed the hope that foreign minister chi peng-fei and his party would bring back good impressions on their departure for home, and that they could fully understand the iranian people's friendly feelings towards the chinese people.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Visits Iran's Ancient City Shiraz

(NCNA-English Tehran, Jun. 15, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping and his party arrived in shiraz, an ancient city in the southern part of iran, from tehran by special plane this morning.

foreign minister chi peng-fei and his party visited the site of persepolis, palace of the ancient persian empire, and other historical places in shiraz, capital of the fars province.

manouchehr pirouz, governor general of the fars province, gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese foreign minister and his wife.

CHINA AND ITALY

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Naples for Milan

(NCNA-English Rome, Jun. 15, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china wound up its performance tour of naples and left by air for milan, the second largest city of italy, today.

after its arrival on june 9 in the port city of naples, the troupe gave four performances in the sports palace, drawing a total audience of more than 7,000. each show was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship and animation. there were frequent bursts of applause and shouts of "bravo" and "encore" in the hall. many spectators had made a special trip from rome and other cities to see the shows, and many others had come with streamers and posters bearing the words in italian and chinese: "long live the friendship between the italian and chinese people".

after seeing the performances, the spectators rushed on to the stage to shake hands with the performers and ask for autographs. students of the chinese language department of the oriental institute of naples congratulated the performers in chinese, saying: "we like china" and "may the friendship between our two peoples be everlasting".

at the end of the last performance on june 14, the italy-china association presented a basket of flowers to the chinese artistes. excited spectators kept shouting "friendship". they lined the road in front of the sports palace and enthusiastically applauded to bid farewell to the chinese acrobats.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan International Trade Promotion Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1973)

a 24-member delegation of the japan association for the promotion of international trade arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. leader of the delegation is aiichiro fujiyama,

advisers to the delegation are wataru tajitsu and hisao fukuda, and deputy leaders kazutsura kawase and teiji hagiwara.

arriving on board the same plane were toshinori matsui, leader, and ryoji uenishi and takamaru morita, deputy leaders, of the japanese exhibition group of automatic electronic instruments and equipment and medical apparatus.

greeting them at the airport were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other departments concerned, including liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung and ching pu-chun.

also present were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa, commercial counsellor of the japanese embassy yoshitoshi munakata, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office yoshizo yasuda, deputy leader of the japanese exhibition group keitaro nakamura who had arrived here earlier, and japanese friends in peking ichihei sugiyama and toshiko fukutomi.

Japanese Government Agricultural and Forestry Technical Exchange Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1973)

a 12-member japanese government agricultural and forestry technical exchange delegation arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china. leader of the delegation is kanji endo, technical counsellor of the secretariat of the minister of agriculture and forestry, and deputy leader is takeshi yamamoto, research director-general of the office of the japanese agriculture, forestry and fishery technology council.

it was greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned, including ma ling and hsu yun-tien. kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy here, was present.

Japanese Basketball Teams Leave Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1973)

the high school boys' and girls' basketball teams of the japan-china friendship delegation from yokohama of japan wound up their friendly visit to peking and left here for kwangchow by air this morning. the leader of the delegation is masanori ohba, vice-mayor of yokohama, and deputy leaders are kenichi yokoyama and susumu hirajima.

leading members of chinese organizations and basketball players were at the airport to see them off.

while in peking, the japanese teams had three friendly contests with peking's boys' and girls' teams. they also visited a people's commune and toured scenic spots.

Chinese Foreign Languages Publishing Circles Delegation Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 16, 1973)

an 11-member delegation of chinese foreign languages publishing circles with chang miao-yu as leader and tien chia-nung as deputy leader arrived here by air today on the invitation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and other friendly organizations.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); and other japanese friends including michio iwamura, masayuki yasui, kakichi uchiyama, shigeo sato and kunisuke iioka.

officials of the chinese embassy in japan and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents were also present.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Government Economic Delegation Attends Soiree in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1973)

choe jae u, vice-premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the korean government economic delegation he is leading attended a soiree here today. they saw an acrobatic show given by the peking acrobatic troupe.

among the guests were d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun kouk and his wife, and embassy officials.

accompanying the distinguished korean guests at the soiree were minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei, and leading members of other departments concerned, including lu wei-chao and wang pin, as well as chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

at the end of the performance, vice-premier choe jae u and other distinguished korean guests, accompanied by fang yi and others, went on stage and warmly shook hands with the acrobats. they presented them with a basket of flowers.

Vacationist Group of Korean Workers' Party Leaves Shanghai for Nanking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 16, 1973)

the vacationist group of the workers' party of korea wound up its friendly visit to shanghai and left here for nanking by special plane today. leader of the delegation is kang hyon su, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and director of the political bureau of the ministry of public security, and deputy leader is li ul sol, member of the central committee of the party.

among those seeing the distinguished korean guests off at the airport were chin tsu-min, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china, standing committee member of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation arm/.

the korean group arrived in shanghai from hangchow on 13, and was honoured at a banquet in the evening given by ma tien-shui, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

while in shanghai, the korean comrades-in-arms visited the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china, the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories, a unit of the east china fleet of the p.l.a. navy and the shanghai children's palace. they attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" presented by the shanghai peking opera troupe.

China's Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 15, 1973)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere at the pyongyang acrobatic theatre this evening.

before the performance a welcome ceremony was held under the auspices of the korean ministry of culture and art and the pyongyang municipal administrative committee.

present on the occasion were pak sung chul, vice-premier of the korean administration council, li chang son, minister of culture and art, kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chang chol, vice-minister of culture and art, kim yong sun, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations, choe yong hwa, vice-chairman of the central committee of general federation of literary and art unions, li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee, and over 1,800 people.

on the rostrum were a big portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and a big portrait of president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. they were flanked by streamers inscribed with "long live the blood-cemented friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples exclamation", "warm welcome to the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china exclamation"

speaking at the ceremony, vice-minister chang chol said, "korea and china are friendly neighbours closely related as blood and flesh. the peoples of our two countries are brothers bound by profound friendly ties."

he said, "in the past few years the chinese people have, through their great proletarian cultural revolution, given their country a new look."

he said, "following comrade mao tsetung's revolutionary line on literature and art, a line that literature and art must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, the literary and art workers of china have achieved new successes in making the past serve the present and in weeding through the old to bring forth the new."

he said, "the current visit of the shenyang acrobatic troupe to our country will further strengthen the militant friendship and unity between the people and artists of korea and china. it will contribute to the consolidation and development of cultural exchange between our two countries."

leader of the troupe yin tsan-chen expressed heartfelt thanks to the pyongyang working people for their warm welcome. he said, "the democratic people's republic of korea is a great country and the korean people are a heroic people." he said, "the d.p.r.k. is thriving and prospering daily. her international prestige is rising continuously. holding high the anti-imperialist and revolutionary banner, the d.p.r.k. which has gone through the tests of the revolutionary struggle against imperialism firmly supports the just struggle of the people of various countries, and has made important contributions to the revolutionary cause against imperialism of the people the world over."

he said, "the workers' party of korea and the government of the d.p.r.k. have made unremitting efforts to achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the country." he said, "the chinese people have always firmly supported the korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. we are convinced that the beautiful land of korea will be unified and that final victory belongs to the korean people."

he hailed the successes of the korean artists who, under the solicitous concern of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung, have inherited and developed the fine national traditions of korean literature and art and created many splendid works with revolutionary content and national characteristics. he said, "the friendship and unity between the chinese and korean peoples was founded and fostered personally by chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. this friendship and unity has gone through severe tests of history and is unbreakable. we shall, as always, follow chairman mao's teaching in working for the continuous development of the friendship and unity between the people and the literary and art workers of our two countries."

the speeches of chang chol and yin tsan-chen were frequently interrupted by warm applause.

the korean vice-minister and the chinese troupe leader also exchanged embroidered silk banners.

after the ceremony, the shenyang acrobatic troupe gave its premiere of 16 items with national characteristics. the performance came to an end with large portraits of president kim il sung and chairman mao tsetung projected on the backdrop. all members of the troupe appeared on the stage, singing the "song of general kim il sung" and "the east is red", and waving at the audience. the hall was permeated with an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and solidarity between the chinese and korean peoples.

korean artists presented flower baskets to the chinese artists. vice-premier pak sung chul and others mounted the stage, shook hands with the artists, warmly congratulated them on their successes, and posed for photographs with them.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Malaysian Cities

(NCNA-English Kuala Lumpur, Jun. 16, 1973)

the visiting chinese table tennis delegation visited george town, capital of penang, and malacca, capital of malacca state, of malaysia, respectively on june 14 and 15. they were warmly welcomed by people of various walks of life.

the chinese guests were honoured at luncheons given by the presidents of the table tennis associations of the two states shortly after their arrival. speaking at the luncheons, both presidents described the visit of the delegation to malaysia as a friendly expression of the chinese people for the malaysian people. they said the visit would enhance the friendship between the two peoples.

two friendly matches were played in each of the two cities between the chinese and malaysian players to the warm welcome of thousands of spectators.

watching the matches were also lim chong yew, chief minister of penang state, and tan cheng swee, chief minister of malacca state.

the people in the two cities cherished friendly sentiments for the chinese players. when the chinese players left the hotel to the competition hall or returned after the matches, hundreds of people crowded in front of the hotel to greet them.

members of the delegation made a sightseeing tour of the two beautiful cities. they returned to kuala lumpur this afternoon.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Scientific Group Leaves Peking for Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1973)

a five-member scientific group led by liu jui-yu, a research worker at the chinese academy of sciences, left here for mexico by air yesterday to attend the continental meeting on science and man.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned under the academy and research workers wu tsao-wen, li yang-lin and huang ping-wei. present was jesus domene, second secretary of the mexican embassy in peking.

Mexican Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 16, 1973)

the mexican national men's and women's volleyball teams ended their friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

the mexican guests were seen off at the railway station by chao huai-chu, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial volleyball association, as well as chinese volleyballers.

the mexican volleyball teams arrived in kwangchow on june 14. the provincial volleyball association gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the mexican guests. chao hsueh, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission, was present at the banquet.

while in kwangchow, the mexican volleyball teams toured places of historical interest and visited the shinwan art pottery factory in foshan city.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Well-Known Palestinian Painter Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1973)

ismail abdel qader shammout, head of the culture and art division of the information and national guidance department of the palestine liberation organization, secretary-general of the arab graphic artists association and well-known palestinian painter, and his wife left here for home by air yesterday after a tour of peking, yenan, shanghai and hangchow.

among those seeing them off at the airport were chen ta-yuan, leading member of a division of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and painter shao yu.

on hand were munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Tennis Team Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 15, 1973)

a chinese tennis team led by shen chia-lin arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to romania.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese team were miron oiteanu, secretary of the romanian physical culture and sports commission, constantin mateescu, president of the romanian tennis association, leading members of the departments concerned, and tennis players.

lu chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Peking Reception in Honor of Somali Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1973)

the chinese football association gave a reception here this evening in honour of the somali national football team now on a friendly match tour of china.

among the guests were ahmed osman yusuf, leader of the team, ahmed mahamed ossoble, deputy leader of the team, geilani scek ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy here, mrs. ali, mrs. darman, wife of the somali ambassador to china, and members of the visiting team.

present were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, chao hsi-wu, a leading member of the chinese football association, leading members of chinese departments concerned and chinese football coaches and players.

chao hsi-wu and ahmed osman yusuf made speeches at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. chao hsi-wu recalled the warm and friendly reception the chinese football team was given when it visited the somali democratic republic last year. "now the somali national football team is paying a visit to china. this will definitely contribute to the furtherance of the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and somalia," he added.

ahmed osman yusuf said that the somali team's visit to china "will promote mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of our two ccuntries and the friendly matches will enable both sides to exchange experience and make common progress."

the somali team arrived here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Badminton Delegation Leaves Changsha for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 16, 1973)

the sri lanka badminton delegation led by srilal perera, chairman of the sri lanka badminton association, left here for kwangchow by air today after a friendly visit to central china's hunan province.

arriving here from wuhan by train on june 10, the sri lanka guests visited a hunan embroidery mill and a porcelain ware mill and made excursions to orange island and the aiwan pavilion where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his early years.

on june 13, the guests made a trip to shaoshan -- home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. they viewed his birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it and had photographs taken before the house.

while in changsha, the sri lanka badminton players had three friendly matches with the hunan, yunnan and chekiang provincial teams. their sterling performances were warmly applauded by the spectators, totalling several thousand. chinese and sri lanka sportsmen also exchanged experience in token of friendship.

the sri lanka delegation was honoured at a dinner given by the hunan branch of the chinese badminton association.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Rural Work Survey Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1973)

chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the tanzanian rural work survey delegation led by omari othman mwinyipembe londo, member of the national executive committee of the tanganyika african national union (tanu) and chairman of the coast regional committee of the tanu.

attending were paschal z. rwiza, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. vice-minister hsiao peng and delegation leader londo toasted the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the chinese and tanzanian peoples.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including su ke-man and wen yeh-chan.

Tanzanian Second Vice President Receives Chinese Vice Minister

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jun. 15, 1973)

tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister r.m. kawawa received here this afternoon chinese vice-minister of communications kuo lu who is on his way home after a visit to zambia, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

present on the occasion were tanzanian minister for communications and works j. lusinde and chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Speaks at UN Council for Namibia Session

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jun. 14, 1973)

li chiang-fen, representative of china and chinese ambassador to zambia, today strongly condemned the south african colonial authorities for its illegal rule over namibia and expressed firm support for all african people still under colonial domination in their struggle for national liberation.

speaking at the special session of the u.n. council for namibia here this morning, li chiang-fen extended, on behalf of the chinese government and people "his lofty greetings to the heroic african people, to the zambian government and people who are fighting to frustrate the serious provocations of the white racist regime of southern rhodesia, and to the people of namibia who are valiantly waging dauntless struggles for independence and national integrity of their country."

the chinese representative said, "we are glad to see that the african countries and people, daily strengthening their self-unity, have won continuous and important victories in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for national liberation. together with the revolutionary people of asia, latin america and other parts of the world, the african people are fighting for the defence of international justice and against big power hegemony and power politics. great africa has become an important force in the third world."

he said, "since the end of world war two, and particularly since the beginning of the sixties, national liberation movements in africa have developed rapidly in scope and depth, and many african countries have achieved independence. peoples in non-independent regions have unfolded one after another armed struggles for national independence, and mass movements against colonial rule and racial discrimination have gained new momentum. their heroic struggles have enjoyed all-out support of their fellow african brothers."

the chinese representative listed facts to expose the racist authorities of south africa as having brutally oppressed and exploited the namibian people and wantonly plundered the resources of namibia, thus bringing untold sufferings to the namibian people.

he said, "in trying by a thousand and one ways to prolong their illegal rule over namibia, the purpose of the south african colonialist authorities is not only to maintain a base for carrying out armed aggression and subversive

activities against neighbouring african countries in collusion with the portuguese and southern rhodesian colonialists and with the support of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, but also to extract a greater amount of natural wealth from the namibian people. this scheme must be exposed."

referring to the "dialogue" with the south african authorities, li chiang-fen said, "over the past year and more, the illegal authorities of south africa have made use of their 'dialogue' with the secretary general of the united nations as delaying tactics to deceive world opinion in an attempt to prolong and legalize their illegal occupation of namibia." he pointed out, "developments over the past year and more have shown that the 'dialogue' has not only failed to yield any positive results, but is being exploited by the south african authorities to serve their purpose."

he said, "through the experience of their own struggles, the namibian people have come to see through the evil designs of the south african authorities in conducting the so-called 'dialogue'. many renowned leaders of liberation movements have penetratingly exposed the manoeuvres of the south african authorities and unequivocally indicated that 'dialogue' and contacts should be terminated and that the south african authorities must not be allowed to use the 'dialogue' to deceive world opinion and prolong their illegal rule. recently, the tenth assembly of heads of state and government of the organization of african unity has also adopted a resolution calling for the termination of such 'contacts' which are detrimental to the interests of the people of namibia."

"the council for namibia," he added, "has also reached consensus that the dialogue should be 'terminated' and we hope that the council will exert its efforts and make contributions towards exposing the schemes of the south african authorities and supporting the liberation cause of the namibian people."

he pointed out that in order to solve the namibia question, it is essential to recognize the namibian people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence, to put an immediate end to south african authorities' illegal occupation of namibia and to guarantee the inviolable political rights and basic human rights of the namibian people.

referring to the progress of the namibian people's struggle, especially the armed struggle against the south african colonialist regime, he said: "all this has dealt telling blows at the south african colonialist authorities and demonstrated the determination of the namibian people to fight for their national rights."

the chinese representative concluded: "the peoples of china and africa shared the common historical experience

of suffering from aggression and oppression by imperialism and colonialism, and today they are confronted with the common tasks of fighting against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and building their respective countries. we are all developing countries and we all belong to the third world. the chinese government and people firmly support all those african peoples still under colonial yoke in their struggle for national liberation. the african people can rest assured that throughout their just struggle, the chinese people will remain their reliable friend. we are firmly convinced that, with the support of the fraternal african people and the people all over the world and through various forms of struggle, the namibian people, relying on their own efforts and united as one, will surely drive out of namibia the colonialists who have subjected them to oppression and exploitation. an independent and unified namibia is bound to emerge on the african continent. all remnant forces of colonialism will be eradicated from the african continent."

representatives of member states of the u.n. council for namibia including burundi, liberia, poland, romania, colombia, egypt, guyana, indonesia, nigeria, pakistan, turkey, yugoslavia and zambia also made speeches at the morning session today.

UN Security Council Debates on Situation in Middle East

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 14, 1973)

the security council of the united nations held debate from june 6 to 14 on the situation in the middle east at the request of egyptian foreign minister mohamed hassan el-zayyat.

besides the representatives of the 15 council members, taking part in the current debate were foreign ministers or representatives from algeria, bahrain, chad, egypt, the united arab emirates, guyana, iran, jordan, kuwait, lebanon, mauritania, morocco, nigeria, qatar, somalia, syria, tanzania, saudi arabia and israel.

after u.n. secretary general kurt waldheim presented his report on the subject to the council, egyptian foreign minister el-zayyat addressed the meeting. recalling the historical facts of aggression by israeli zionism, he demanded "immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the israeli forces of occupation from all the territories they now occupy". he condemned israel for its attempt to perpetuate its occupation by changing the physical character and demographic composition of the occupied arab territories,

and stressed that "it is the responsibility of this council clearly to declare that all changes carried out by israel in the territories it occupies are null and void."

referring to the so-called "partial settlement", he said this "would leave it (israel) in occupation of a part of egyptian territory and leave egypt with no hope or promise of redeeming the rest of its territory in any foreseeable future". "such a so-called partial or interim settlement is completely, definitely unacceptable to egypt", he said.

syrian representative kelani pointed out that israel has stated it is now ready for peace. but this is a peace intended to legitimize the faits accomplis achieved by force of arms. "any solution that might perpetuate the occupation of our country must be categorically rejected by us", he stressed. "an end must be put to israeli aggression. the consequences of that aggression must be liquidated, beginning with the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all israeli forces from all occupied territories. the right of the palestinian people to their land, to their country, and to the free exercise of their right to self-determination must be recognized", he said. he called on the u.s. government to end its political, economic and military support for israel.

algerian foreign minister bouteflika pointed out: "the satisfaction of the inalienable right of the palestine people is essential to any just and lasting settlement of the crisis of the middle east." "palestinian resistance, like that of other dominated peoples who have preceded it in history, can in turn be extended over years and even over generations, but sooner or later it will finally make its purpose a reality", he said.

tanzanian foreign minister john malecela pointed out that israel has continued to practise its policy of expansionism. he stressed that "israel's intransigence, expansionism and aggressive postures should be a subject of concern not only to the arab and african states but, indeed, to the entire third world."

bishara, representative of kuwait, pointed out: "the respect of the rights of the palestinians" and "the strict adherence to the principle of non-acquisition of territory by force" are "two pillars of a durable peace" in the area.

al-pachachi, representative of the united arab emirates, pointed out: "negotiations held in the shadow of israel's occupation of arab lands could only end in failure, unless the arabs are ready to surrender and concede all of israel's territorial demands which, of course, they will not and will never do."

moroccan representative zentar said: "the powers that are giving economic and military support to israel must

understand the grave responsibilities they are assuming before history."

guinean foreign minister cissoko pointed out that israel, encouraged by certain great powers, is pleased to maintain this region in the painful situation of neither war nor peace. "the delegation of the republic of guinea reaffirms its unqualified support for the just cause of the palestinian people", he said.

representatives of sudan, peru and other countries demanded a complete withdrawal of israeli aggressive troops and supported the just struggle waged by the palestinian and other arab peoples.

chinese representative huang hua denounced in his speech the theory of "secure boundaries" put forth by the israeli zionists to justify their occupation of the territories of the arab countries and expressed support to the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle to recover their lost territories. he said that the theory of "secure boundaries" of the israeli zionists is not their creation. did not the hitlerite nazis put forth the notorious theory of what they called "lebensraum" (living space) long ago? and even today are there not people who clamour for extending their so-called "secure boundaries" to this or that ocean? to accept the argument of the so-called "secure boundaries" is tantamount to recognizing the israeli zionist aggression and expansion as totally legal and recognizing all aggressors as having the right to the acquisition of others' territories by force at any time. this, of course, is absolutely intolerable, he said.

huang hua went on: "the facts are clear: the essence of the middle east question is aggression versus anti-aggression and a question of the palestinian and other arab peoples fighting for national liberation. there is certainly no room for compromise on this question. the restoration of the palestinian people's right to national existence and the arab countries' struggle to recover their lost territories constitute an integral whole. as long as the lost territories of the arab states are not recovered and the palestinian people's national right is not restored, there can be no true settlement of the so-called middle east question."

huang hua continued: "imperialist rivalry in the middle east has taken a new form today, in which new tactics have been employed. as pointed out by the just arab public opinion, today the two superpowers have taken the place of former imperialist powers as the principal rivals for hegemony in the middle east."

he noted: "the two superpowers are deliberately creating and maintaining a situation of 'no war, no peace' in the middle east so as to facilitate their contention for important strategic points and oil resources and the

division of spheres of influence there. everyone can see that herein lies the crux of the prolonged non-settlement of the middle east question."

he said: "the chinese government and people have always firmly opposed and strongly condemned the israeli zionist aggression and expansion against the palestinian and other arab peoples. we are not opposed to the jewish nation and the people of israel; but we are firmly opposed to the israeli zionist policies of aggression and expansion.

"we have cherished profound sympathy for the palestinian and other arab peoples who are subjected to aggression and bullying. we resolutely support their just struggle to resist aggression, recover their lost territories and restore their right to national existence. this position of ours is firm and unshakable."

he said: "the chinese delegation firmly holds that:

the israeli zionists must be strongly condemned for their prolonged aggression against the palestinian people and other arab countries and peoples; the israeli authorities must be asked to immediately withdraw from the egyptian, syrian and all the other arab territories it has occupied.

"we firmly maintain that the destiny of the palestinian and other arab peoples can only be decided by themselves, and we are firmly opposed to anyone making political deals behind the backs of the palestinian and other arab peoples at the expense of their territories and sovereignty and their right to national existence. in our opinion, the adoption of any resolution which in effect shields the israeli zionists and encourages aggression in the name of 'maintaining peace' is in violation of the united nations charter and will bring new disgrace upon the united nations and the security council and is, therefore, impermissible."

in his speech, u.s. representative john scali advocated "an agreement on some israeli withdrawal in sinai and a re-opening of the suez canal within the context of an extended cease-fire, as the first step on the road to a final settlement".

it was decided at the meeting that the debate be suspended for consultations outside the meeting till mid-july.

CHINA AND US

Chou En-lai, Chiao Kuan-hua, Ko Po-nien Meet US-China Relations Committee Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs ko po-nien this afternoon met and had a talk with w. michael blumenthal, chairman of the board of directors of the national committee on u.s.-china relations, mrs. i.p. blumenthal, charles w. yost, president of the committee, mrs. i.o. yost, and the delegation of the national committee on u.s.-china relations led by w.m. blumenthal and c.w. yost.

present at the meeting were members of the delegation mrs. kathryn christopherson, everett case, william a. delano, frederick o'neal, michel oksenberg and miss jan c. berris.

on hand were hsieh li, lin ping, chu chuan-hsien, ting yuan-hung, chien chang-kuei, wu chien-ta, shen jo-yun, hua chun-to, wu chih-an, cha pei-chun and hu feng-hsien.

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes American Friendly Personage

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1973)

liao cheng-chih this evening met with and gave a dinner for koji ariyoshi, president of the hawaii-china friendship association. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and ching pu-chun, mai hai-teh (george hatem), su fei and yu chang-ching.

the american guest arrived in peking on june 11 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

US-China Relations Committee Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1973)

the delegation of the national committee on u.s.-china relations led by w.m. blumenthal, chairman of the board of directors of the committee, and c.w. yost, president of the committee, wound up a visit to peking and left here by train this evening to tour linhsien county in honan province, sian, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before leaving for home.

it was seen off at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned hsieh li and shih lin-feng.

American Swimming and Diving Team Honored at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1973)

the american swimming and diving team led by jim gaughran was honoured at a reception given by the all-china sports federation here this evening.

attending were li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, tung shou-yi, vice-president of the host organization, and leading members of departments concerned, as well as chinese swimmers, divers and coaches.

officials of the liaison office of the united states of america in china were present.

tung shou-yi and jim gaughran spoke at the reception. tung shou-yi expressed the hope that the american friends would carry home with them the friendship of the chinese people and sportsmen for the american people and sportsmen. jim gaughran said that during the current visit his team had felt the friendship that existed between the american and chinese peoples. he considered the visit as a success.

the american swimming and diving team arrived in peking yesterday after touring kwangchow, changsha and shanghai.

US Scientists Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 15, 1973)

the u.s. scientists delegation led by dr. emil smith, chairman of the committee on scholarly communication with the people's republic of china left kwangchow for home today at the end of a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the railway station by ku hsun, deputy director of the kwangtung provincial scientific and educational office, and local scientists and technicians.

before coming here on june 13, the u.s. scientists had toured peking, sian, loyang, nanking, wuhsi, soochow, shanghai and hangchow. they were honoured at dinners given by leading members of the revolutionary committees in these localities. they visited factories, schools, scientific institutions, rural people's communes and neighbourhood committees and places of historical interest. some members of the delegation gave academic lectures in nanking, shanghai and kwangchow, or had discussions with chinese scientists.

US Vice President Meets with Huang Chen

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1973)

spiro agnew, vice-president of the united states, yesterday morning met with huang chen, chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states of america, according to a report from washington.

prior to this, u.s. senate democratic leader michael mansfield and senate republican leader hugh scott met with huang chen on june 7 and 8 respectively.

Kuo Mo-jo and Others Meet and Fete Chinese-American Scholars Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, chu ko-chen and wu yu-hsun, vice-presidents of the academy, wu heng, a leading member of the academy, and chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, today met with and gave a dinner for a visiting group of chinese-american scholars headed by tu wen-jung. they had cordial conversations.

present on the occasion were members of the visiting group lo wu-nien, fan yen, tsou fu-kang, chang chao-ming, ying ho-ming, li kung-chiu, li kuang-jung and chou ho, as well as wives, children and relatives of some of the members.

also present were leading members of departments concerned and scientists yueh tai-heng, niu cheng-chung, fang hsiao, chen chi, wang li-fen, tien ping, chen ping, chang chu-san, wang shou-wu, ho shao-tsung, cheng chung-chih, huang chang, ko shao-yen, lu cheng-chiu, tung shih-pai, chiang shih-fei, fan hsin-pi, yuan chao-ting, liang wei-yeh and ting yu-pei.

the 17-member visiting group arrived in peking on june 11. they have since visited factories, schools, scientific research institutes, scenic spots and historical sites. the group will continue their visit and see relatives in other parts of china before leaving china.

US Swimming and Diving Team Gives First Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1973)

the visiting u.s. swimming and diving team gave its first friendly exhibition at the taojanting swimming pool here this afternoon. a team of chinese swimmers and divers and trainees at the sparetime sports school for juniors affiliated to the peking indoor stadium gave separate performances.

prior to the exhibition, the chinese water sports association arranged a ceremony to welcome the american guests.

li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, tung shou-yi, vice-president of the all-

china sports federation, chang hsi-jan, a leading member of the chinese water sports association, li en-chiu, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, attended the ceremony and watched the demonstrations together with jim gaughran, leader of the u.s. swimming and diving team, david bruce, chief of the liaison office of the u.s.a. in china, mrs. bruce, and john holdridge, deputy chief of the liaison office.

an overhead streamer was inscribed with "long live the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and other countries of the world exclamation" the american swimmers and divers put up two slogans of their own: "we're very glad to see you" and "sports promote friendship", both in chinese.

the excellent performances by sportsmen of both countries in backstroke, butterfly stroke, freestyle and breaststroke swimming and in springboard and platform diving drew warm applause from the 6,000 spectators.

Chinese Journalists Delegation Leaves US for Canada

(NCNA-English Honolulu, Jun. 15, 1973)

the chinese journalists delegation headed by chu mu-chih, with wang chen and li po-ti as his deputies, left here for ottawa on a friendly visit to canada today after its friendly visit to the u.s.a., according to a report from honolulu.

the delegation's nearly one month long u.s. visit has further promoted the understanding and friendship between the chinese and american peoples.

the last place visited by the chinese journalists delegation in america was honolulu where dr. sun yat-sen had studied and engaged in revolutionary activities in his early years. upon its arrival in honolulu on june 12, the delegation was greeted at the airport by deputy governor of hawaii george ariyoshi, representatives from various circles and overseas chinese. carrying five-star red flags and a streamer inscribed with "long live the friendship between the american and chinese peoples", welcomers at the airport presented the chinese guests with garlands.

as governor burns was absent on official business, mrs. burns gave a grand reception in the governor house in honour of the chinese journalists' delegation. present

were over 100 people including adm. noel a.m. gayler, commander-in-chief of the u.s. forces in the pacific, state government officials, the presidents of the senate and the house of representatives of the state and well-known people from various circles.

during its stay in hawaii, the delegation visited a sugar-refinery near pearl harbor, a sugar-cane plantation, hawaii university and the cultural center of the polynesian people. the chinese delegation was seen off at the airport by john burns, governor of hawaii state, other officials of the state government, and david mcclung, president of the senate of hawaii state.

earlier, from june 9 to 11, the delegation visited san francisco and the bay area and was warmly received by local government officials and people of various circles. the dockers on the west coast, who have a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle, were exceptionally warm in receiving the chinese guests. a banner reading "long live the friendship between the peoples of the united states and china" was hung at the dock. hundreds of dockers applauded as the delegation arrived. they had an enthusiastic and friendly talk with the chinese guests.

during its stay in the united states, the delegation toured new york city, boston, atlanta, macon, williamsburg, washington, chicago, denver, san francisco, and honolulu. it visited factories, farms, universities and enterprises and had friendly contact with the people of various circles. the american people expressed deep friendship for the chinese people when they received the delegation.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Work Persistently for Full Implementation of Paris Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1973)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "work persistently for the full implementation of the paris agreement" which reads as follows:

a joint communique was signed in paris on june 13, 1973 by the representatives of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam (d.r.v.n.), the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam (r.s.v.n. p.r.g.), the government of the united states of america and the saigon administration.

on the same day, the representatives of the d.r.v.n. government and the u.s.a. government signed another joint communique with the same contents. the joint communique reaffirms the main provisions of the paris agreement on viet nam and stipulates urgent measures to ensure the full implementation of the paris agreement and its protocols. this is a new victory of the vietnamese people in their persistent struggle for the thorough implementation of the paris agreement. the contents of the joint communique correspond not only to the demands of the vietnamese people but also to the hopes of the world people, including the american people.

during the four months or more since the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam, the d.r.v.n. government and the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. have made unremitting efforts for its thorough implementation. a number of its provisions have been brought into effect, but because of the impediments and violations of the agreement by the saigon administration and the u.s. side, many important provisions of the agreement have not been implemented and peace in viet nam is still unstable. this situation cannot but arouse the concern of the people and public opinion in all countries. therefore, it is entirely necessary for the parties concerned to sign the joint communique now.

according to the joint communique, the united states commits itself to cease immediately, completely, and indefinitely aerial reconnaissance over d.r.v.n. territory, resume mine clearance operations in the territorial waters, ports and channels in north viet nam and complete these operations within a fixed time, and resume the meetings of the d.r.v.n.-u.s. joint economic commission. the united states should scrupulously honour its commitments in the paris agreement.

the paris agreement has clearly stipulated the putting into effect of a cease-fire in south viet nam, return of captured military and non-military personnel, guarantee for respect of the democratic liberties of the south vietnamese people, the signing of an agreement on the internal questions of south viet nam as early as possible by the two parties there, etc. but the saigon authorities have in the last few months launched raids and nibbling attacks on the area under the control of the r.s.v.n.p.r.g., refused to return the captured non-military personnel, continued to suppress and persecute the south vietnamese people and impeded the establishment of the national council of national reconciliation and concord. proceeding once again from the reality that there exist two administrations, two armed forces and two zones under control in south viet nam, the four-party joint communique now stipulates the measures to guarantee the realization of cease-fire throughout the whole of south viet nam, the democratic liberties of the south vietnamese

people and the early establishment of the national council of the national reconciliation and concord. this is of positive significance to the realization of peace, democracy, national concord in south viet nam, and to enhancing the settlement of the internal problems of south viet nam.

the foreign ministries of the d.r.v.n. and the r.s.v.n. issued separate statements on june 14, solemnly declaring that they will, as in the past, fully respect and scrupulously implement the paris agreement, do their utmost to put all the provisions of the joint communique into effect fully and in time, and make their own effort to defend peace in viet nam. the chinese people resolutely support the just stand of the d.r.v.n. government and r.s.v.n. p.r.g. we hold that the u.s. government and the saigon authorities should honour their promises and carry out their commitments so that the paris agreement will be thoroughly implemented and the viet nam issue equitably settled.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Meets FRG Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1973)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo this afternoon met with otto wolff von amerongen, chairman of the east committee of german economy of the federal republic of germany. they exchanged views on the development of trade relations between the two countries.

present were li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other departments concerned.

on hand was f.r.g. ambassador to china r.f. pauls.

minister pai hsiang-kuo gave a banquet in honour of mr. otto wolff in the evening. present was wang pen-tso, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

otto wolff arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and was dinner guest of its vice-chairman li hsi-fu.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet FRG Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1973)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo met and had a friendly talk here this evening with otto wolff von amerongen, chairman of the east committee of german economy of the federal republic of germany.

present were f.r.g. ambassador to china r.f. pauls and economic counsellor of the f.r.g. embassy in peking toby tafel.

on hand were leading members of chinese departments concerned li hsi-fu, wang pen-tso and sun so-chang.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Minister Gives Farewell Dinner for Chinese Technical Teams

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jun. 15, 1973)

zambian minister of information, broadcasting and tourism s. wina gave a farewell dinner here yesterday for the chinese broadcasting team and the chinese road team.

the two teams, having helped zambia build two projects -- a radio transmitter station and the lusaka-kaoma road, will leave here for home.

among those present on the occasion were zambian minister of state b. litana and permanent secretary m. punabantu of the ministry of information, broadcasting and tourism.

chiang ping, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present.

speaking at the dinner, minister wina told the chinese engineering and technical personnel: "although you will leave us for home, the friendship established between us is evergreen."

wang chan-teng, leader of the chinese broadcasting team, thanked, on behalf of the two teams, the zambian government and people for their help and concern during the stay and work of the two teams in the country.

toasts were drunk to the militant friendship between the zambian and chinese peoples.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Third Liaoning Provincial Trade Union Congress Opens Triumphantly; Third Committee of Liaoning Provincial Trade Union Council Elected

- Comrade Ch'en Hsi-lien spoke; the general meeting passed a resolution and issued a proposal to the workers of the whole province calling upon the working class of the whole province and the trade union organizations at various levels to unite with the revolutionary people of the whole province under the leadership of the Party in continuously fulfilling the various fighting tasks put forward at the Party's "9th National Congress" and the 2nd plenary meeting of the 9th Party Central Committee, consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and making a still greater contribution to socialist revolution and construction

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 16, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, June 15, 1973) The 3rd Liaoning Provincial Trade Union Congress was triumphantly held in Shenyang from June 11 to 14. With criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work taken as a lever, the general meeting reviewed and summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the workers' movement, and elected the 3rd Committee of Liaoning Provincial Trade Union Council. The general meeting passed a resolution and issued a proposal to the workers of the whole province calling on the working class of the whole province and the trade union organizations at various levels to unite with the revolutionary people of the whole province under the leadership of the Party in continuously fulfilling the various fighting tasks put forward at the Party's "9th National Congress" and the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and making a still greater contribution to socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Of the 1,508 delegates to the congress, industrial workers accounted for 70.2 percent and women 34.4 percent. Many were activists that had emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign. Among the representatives were labor models and advanced elements, members of workers' propaganda teams staying at selected spots in various fields of the superstructure, engineering and technical personnel, worker representatives of minority nationalities and returned overseas Chinese. One hundred representatives of retired old workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, PLA commanders and fighters and workers' relatives were invited to attend the general meeting. The whole meeting was from beginning to end pervaded with a warm atmosphere. It was a dynamic and lively meeting full of vitality and vigor, a general meeting that called for unity to achieve still greater victories.

Ch'en Hsi-lien (陈锡联), member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, First Secretary of the CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee and Commander of the PLA Shenyang Units, and other responsible persons of the CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee, Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese PLA units stationed in Shenyang including Tseng Shao-shan (曾绍山), Li Po-ch'iu (李伯秋), Huang Ou-tung (黄欧东), Yang Ch'un-fu (杨春甫), Mao Yüan-hsin (毛远新), Hu I-min (胡亦民), attended the general meeting.

Comrade Ch'en Hsi-lien spoke at the conference. He encouraged the trade union organizations at various levels and trade union cadres to take the Party's basic line as a lever and, under the leadership of the Party, organize the workers to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, take firm hold of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, persist in the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and take these as their fundamental tasks. He urged them to constantly heighten their consciousness in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and bring into fuller play the role of the working class as the main force. He pointed out that trade unions could not pay attention only to production while ignoring the political line and the superstructure. It was necessary to grasp the superstructure and the relations of production to promote the development of the productive forces. He called on Party committees at all levels to fully appreciate the importance of trade union work, sensibly strengthen leadership over trade union work, properly grasp the orientation of trade union work in line and general and specific policies, and give full scope to the role of trade unions as a link with the masses.

The delegates attending the meeting talked freely on the excellent situation on the industrial front in Liaoning. Everyone pointed out that every victory and every success should be attributed to the wise leadership and warm solicitude of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. In 1958, Chairman Mao issued a directive to the Tantung Agricultural Machinery Plant: "The lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant." This considerably aroused the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act on the part of the working class. In 1960, the "Constitution of Anshan Steel Company" personally approved by Chairman Mao showed the fundamental orientation for the proper operation of socialist enterprises. The working class of Liaoning resolutely

carried out Chairman Mao's instructions and made major contributions to building Liaoning into one of the important industrial bases of our country. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class of Liaoning again responded to Chairman Mao's great call, and together with the broad masses of the people in the whole province,rebelled against Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters and resolutely defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Since the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, the broad working masses of the whole province have seriously studied works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao; penetratingly criticized criminal activities of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers in their vain attempt to alter the Party's basic line and policies for the whole historical period of socialism, overthrow the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism; strengthened the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism; and defended and developed the great results of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Under the leadership of the Party, the broad working masses have vigorously grasped the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines in the economic sphere, resolutely implemented the great guideline of "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war" and made new contributions to the motherland's socialist construction. Total industrial output value of the whole province in 1972 showed an increase of 84.6 percent compared with 1965. Output of many items increased several fold and quality was constantly improved. Quite a number of major industrial and agricultural projects have been put on stream to serve the country's economic construction and help consolidate the worker-peasant alliance.

Tempered in the three great revolutionary movements, 59,700 advanced workers have joined the Chinese Communist Party and 102,000 the Chinese Communist Youth League in the past few years. More than 33,000 workers have been promoted to leading posts at various levels. The ranks of the working class have been purified and strengthened and trade union organizations overhauled and rounded out. The whole body of delegates reviewed the past and peered into the future. Full of confidence they declared that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the lifeline of our working class and a general program for the handling of all our work. We must surely forge triumphantly ahead under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

During the congress, the delegates conscientiously studied the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao concerning the workers' movement and trade union work. Against the background of trade union work in Liaoning Province, they criticized the criminal activities of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' in sabotaging the workers' movement and summed up the historical experience of the movement. They came to understand more deeply that the trade union is an instrument of class struggle. The trade union must take the Party's basic line as guide to action, grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and persist in the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by doing so will the trade union be able to act as a pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a school of communism for the workers.

The general meeting discussed and defined future trade union tasks. It was pointed out with emphasis that at present, under the Party's leadership,

trade unions at various levels and the trade union cadres must seriously grasp properly reading and study and criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, further develop the revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardship and striving for national prosperity, lead the broad worker masses to seriously implement the Party's general line of building socialism and wage a hard struggle in building our country into a socialist power with modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and culture, and modern national defense.

Before the meeting opened, the whole body of delegates visited martyrs' tombs with a deep feeling of respect, and the Liaoning Industrial Exhibition. They received profound education in revolutionary traditions and the current situation through such visits.

After repeated discussions and full consultation, the congress elected the 3rd Committee of the Liaoning Provincial Trade Union Council in accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the principle of three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. The committee was composed of 101 members and 14 alternate members. The 1st plenary session of the committee elected Wei Ping-k'uei (魏秉奎) chairman, and Ts'ui Hsiu-fan (崔修范), Chang Yüan-sheng (張元盛), Ch'iang Ya-ch'in (f. 姜雅琴), Chao Ch'ien (赵謙), Hsü Kuang-lin (徐广林) and Yü Wen-chung (于文忠) vice chairmen of the Liaoning Provincial Trade Union Council. The elections were approved by the CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee.

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

Economic Development and Preservation of Environments

by

Fang Hsin (方辛)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 16, 1973)

In capitalist countries, more and more of such injurious matters as waste water, exhaust and slags are ejected from industrial plants, causing serious pollution and damage to environments and menacing the physical health of the broad masses of the people. The questions of economic development and preservation of environments have therefore attracted the wide attention of the people. In China, socialist construction is developing vigorously. Correctly handling the relations between economic development and preservation of environments and bringing into full play the superiority of the socialist system, so as to develop the economy at a high speed as well as to preserve and go on improving the environments, is of great significance to socialist construction and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(I)

Man lives in natural environments and, through labor, uses natural resources to create wealth and develop the economy. In so doing, he continues to change nature and improve the environments. But, owing to the limitations of his capacity for knowledge and his scientific and technical level, economic development often brings harm to the environments and has some ill effect on mankind. Engels cited examples of reclamation for farming to demonstrate this effect: The inhabitants of Mesopotamia, Greece and Asia Minor cleared away large tracts of forests to obtain farmland. But, they didn't realize that, owing to the loss of forests and the loss of the media for accumulating and storing moisture, after long years, these areas became barren, sterile land. Likewise, the Italians living on the Alps fell all the conifers on the mountain slopes, thereby unknowingly ruining the base of alphine animal husbandry and exhausting the mountain springs, so that in rainy seasons, the mountain torrents became more furious and poured down onto the plain.

The severe pollution and ruin of environments in a capitalist society, however, have deep-seated social causes. In a capitalist society, making money is the highest principle. Engels pointed out: "When a capitalist carries out production and exchange for direct profits, he can only pay attention first to the most immediate and the most direct results." Citing the abominable deeds of the Spanish ranch owners for instance, Engels incisively uncovered the crimes of the bourgeoisie in ruining the natural environments for the purpose of snatching profits: To grow coffee for big profits, the Spanish ranch owners burned the forests on the mountain slopes in Cuba in an attempt to obtain ash fertilizer enough for one century's use. As a result of this plunderage, the tropical rains washed away the unprotected fertile soil and only the bare rocks remained on the mountain slopes. Such plunderage of natural resources and ruin of

environments were quickly intensified due to the development of capitalist industries. The outbreak of the industrial revolution and the invention and extensive application of the steam engine in the middle of the 18th century brought to society an unprecedented, huge productive force, as well as severe pollution to the environments. Engels pointed out: "Relatively pure water is needed primarily by steam engines and chiefly by almost all productive departments of big industries. But the industrial cities have turned all water into stinking, filthy water. Therefore, although convergence on the cities is the basic condition for capitalist production, each capitalist invariably does his best to keep away from the big cities which are a necessary result of capitalist production, and to remove their business to the rural areas." He held that "the continued removal of capitalist big industries from cities to the countryside, consequently continuously causing emergence of new big cities" and continuously causing new pollution to environments was a "vicious cycle" which could not be overcome in a capitalist society.

Today, for the sake of seeking maximum profit the monopoly capital in capitalist countries places its production in a more anarchical state and wantonly releases waste water, exhaust and slags from its factories and rampantly taps the natural resources, so that urban development becomes even more abnormal, the environments are polluted and ruined more severely and the physical health of the broad masses of laboring people are under serious menace. History and reality show that the severe pollution and ruin of environments in capitalist countries is a social phenomenon of capitalism and an expression of the sharpening of the contradiction between the system of private ownership of means of production and the social nature of production.

(II)

The socialist system is the most advanced social system in the history of mankind. Socialism substitutes public ownership of means of production for the capitalist system of private ownership, planned economy for anarchy in production. It can rationalize the distribution of industrial and agricultural production, avoid abnormal development and high concentration of population in cities, build the cities rationally and in a planned way according to schemes, and rely on and arouse the broad masses of the people to protect the environments. In short, in the course of quickly developing the economy, the social system provides excellent conditions for preserving and improving the environments. But, we cannot say that the question of preservation of environments does not exist under the socialist conditions. On the contrary, while developing the socialist economy, we must pay very close attention to preserving the environments.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Practice shows that the key to whether or not we can preserve and improve the environments while developing the economy lies in what line we carry out.

Ours is a socialist country which "does everything by proceeding from the interests of the people." The basic aim of the development of the socialist economy is to create welfare for the people. In the course of developing

the economy, we must pay attention to preserving the environments and prevent the people from being injured by the waste water, exhaust and slag. This is an important principle in develping the socialist economy and the responsibility of a socialist enterprise to the people. Otherwise, the pollution and ruin of environments will injure the health of the workers and the masses, and this is against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and against the basic aim of developing the socialist economy.

The development of the economy is accompanied by the problem of preservation of environments, and the preservation of environments is also an indispensable condition for carrying out production and developing the economy. If we neglect the preservation of environments and allow them to be polluted and ruined, the people's health and the development of the socialist economy will be jeopardized. When the poisonous exhaust and waste water ejected from factories pass onto the farmland, they will impede the growth of farm crops and, if the damage is severe, may cause a drop in output and even a complete failure. When the poisonous waste water from factories flows into rivers, lakes and the sea, it will endanger the growth of fish and other living things in the water and may even kill them. If the slags from factories are heaped up at random, they will occupy large areas of land and fields. If they are discarded into the rivers, they will silt up the river courses and hinder navigation, and the poisonous waste water will also corrode the ships. The industrial waste water may also contaminate the water resources, deteriorate the quality of water, impair the residents' health, and may make many industrial departments unable to obtain pure water for industrial use and also make them difficult to guarantee the quality of their products. Apart from these, industrial exhaust also corrodes factory buildings, houses, pipelines and other equipment.

For this reason, judged either by the aim of developing the socialist economy or by the need for the development of the socialist economy itself, preservation of environments is an indispensable, important task. Marxism holds that it is imperative to observe a problem by considering the relations between one thing and another and the development of things. If we want to develop the economy more quickly, we must sensibly take a firm hold of the preservation of environments; on the contrary, if we only pay attention to developing the economy without paying any attention to the preservation of environments, we shall bring harm to the people and cannot develop the economy very well. We must not think that we may disregard the preservation of environments for the reason that our industries are not yet adequately developed today. If we are negligent in this connection, in the wake of rapid development of industries, severe pollution would arise in the future. Experience shows that pollution of environments often can be shaped up very fast, and it takes quite a long period of time to get rid of such pollution. For this reason, we should all the more strengthen preventive work while taking action conscientiously to handle the problem of pollution. "Our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people." We must take a really firm grasp of the work of preserving environments, act early to get rid of the evils and create favorable conditions for the people, and work for the happiness of the future generations.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Marxist philosophy holds that the law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe. This law

operates universally, whether in the natural world, in human society, or in man's thinking. Between the opposites in a contradiction there is at once unity and struggle, and it is this that impels things to move and change." Like all other things, the contradiction between economical development and preservation of environments is constant and absolute and unity is temporary and relative. The forward development of the economy would bring new problems in preservation of environments, and once the old problems are solved, new problems will arise and need to be solved--this is precisely the dialectical relationship between economic development and preservation of environments. We must have a correct understanding of this relationship. Under the socialist system, the high or low capacity for preserving and improving the environments is to a very great extent determined by the economic and technical levels, and only the faster development of the economy can improve faster the capacity for preserving and improving the environments. For this reason, we can only adopt the tactic of economic development to solve the problem of preservation of environments, and we cannot acquire good environments by the method of slowing down the rate of economic development or by any passive method.

(III)

Chairman Mao points out: "Socialism not only has liberated the laborers and the means of production from the old society, but also has liberated the vast world of nature which the old society could not utilize." Under the conditions of socialism, carrying out multi-purpose utilization is an important way to develop the economy and to preserve and improve the environments.

Pollution of environments of the present era is chiefly caused by the "three kinds of wastes" from industrial plants. However, there is nothing which is absolute "waste." In the world, there can only be materials which have not been utilized, and there cannot be materials which cannot be utilized. Something may be a "waste" in given conditions but may become useful under other conditions; the "evil" in given conditions may become "a useful thing" under other conditions. Countless facts in the industrial development in our country show that, through multi-purpose utilization, waste can become a treasure and evil can become a useful thing in preserving the environments and creating wealth. For instance, the slag ejected in the course of production in an iron alloy plant was not utilized in the past was heaped up in mounds and became an evil. In the past few years, multi-purpose utilization was carried out, and the slag was turned into many kinds of molten-rock casting products, thereby not only getting rid of the harm done by the slag but also providing excellent abrasion-resisting and corrosion-resisting materials for industries.

Multi-purpose utilization is also the only road to the development of production in depth and breadth and the development of industries with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, many enterprises in our country have broken through the barriers between one line of trade and another, carry out multiple undertakings with emphasis on one of them, conduct multi-purpose utilization on a large scale, utilize the material resources many times instead of only once as in the past, make extensive use of the material resources instead of using them for only one purpose as in the past, make use of the material resources on a higher plane instead of at the initial state, thereby tapping

a completely new, colossal resource of materials for socialist construction and opening a new, broad scope for economic development. For instance, as a result of the vigorous unfolding of multi-purpose utilization, in 1971 alone, more than 1,500,000 tons of slags of various kinds were utilized in Peking municipality, and more than 6,500 tons of precious metals and rare metals of more than 20 varieties were extracted from slags and more than 1,000,000 tons of foodstuffs, acid, caustic soda, fats and fertilizers recovered from waste water ejected from industrial plants in Shanghai municipality.

Man's power of recognizing and preserving the natural environments develops continuously in step with the economic and scientific development. In history, many of the things which were regarded as waste yesterday become treasures today, and things which are considered useless today will become useful tomorrow. In the 19th century, people made alkali from table salt and sulphuric acid, thereby producing large quantities of hydrochloric acid which was regarded as poisonous and discarded, thus causing pollution. Later, this kind of poisonous liquid became a basic raw material of the chemical industry. By the 20th century, people made use of coal to develop the iron and steel industry. The coal tar produced in the course of coking was then discarded as waste. But, people later found that it was an important raw material for making dyestuffs, pharmaceutical products and "three kinds of major synthetic products." Today, in the course of developing industries, there are many things which we may have failed to recognize and discarded as waste, resulting even in pollution and posing a formidable task for the preservation of the environments. But, we deeply believe that, as a result of the development of production and sciences, these harmful things will surely be transformed into invaluable wealth in the future.

It should be pointed out here that we should seriously handle the three kinds of industrial wastes which are most harmful but still cannot be recovered in the time being for further use owing to technical and economic conditions, and prevent them from causing danger and harm. In the interests of the people, it is very necessary to do so even at a high cost.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. Ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, with the excellent socialist system and with the hard-working and intelligent laboring people in their millions, we definitely can create a society with a highly-developed economy and beautiful environments, provided we take the struggle in line as the key link, make overall planning, rational arrangements and multi-purpose utilization, and turn the evils into advantages.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Energetically Strengthen the Ideological Build-Up of the Party Committee and Continuously Improve the Style of Leadership

- Leading members of the Party committee of Paot'ing hsien seriously read and study

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 16, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Canton, June 15, 1973) The leading members of the Party committee of Paot'ing hsien, Hainan Li and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Chou, Kwangtung Province, have assiduously studied works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and energetically strengthened the ideological build-up of the Party committee in a continuous effort to improve the style of leadership, and led the people of the whole hsien to implement more properly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The majority of the leading members of the Party committee of Paot'ing hsien are worker and peasant cadres backed by 20 or 30 years of revolutionary work experience. In the old society, most of them received no schooling. But they have not shown laxity in study just because of their low cultural level. In the practical struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines, they have come to understand deeply that the criticism of the revisionist line cannot be made with things taken as they are and that only by conscientiously and assiduously studying books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and grasping Marxist standpoints, viewpoints and methods can we lay hold of the essence of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, penetratingly and thoroughly criticize it politically, ideologically and theoretically, further raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, and consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Prompted by this understanding, the Party committee of Paot'ing hsien took serious reading and study and the mastery of Marxism as an important measure for strengthening the ideological build-up of the Party committee. Its members constantly adopted the method of recollection and contrast to organize the "squad members" to sum up experiences and lessons, continuously raise awareness and show stronger consciousness in reading and study. Over the course of more than two years, most of the nine standing committee members of the hsien Party committee have generally finished reading the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "Anti-Dühring," "'Left-Wing' Communism, An Infantile Disorder," "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and other works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao. Since early this year, they have also studied additionally socialist political economy in accordance with study plans.

In the process of reading and studying, the leading members of the Party committee of Paot'ing hsien paid great attention to developing the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice. Reading was associated

with the practice of revolutionary struggle. Following the autumn harvest of last year, to counter the problem of slow development of agricultural production in Paot'ing hsien, they initiated a discussion. Everyone held that the main cause lay in the failure of the leading members in making careful investigations and studies and in really giving specific guidance to production according to local conditions when formulating plans and making work arrangements. At that time, everyone further studied "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "On Practice," "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and other works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, and idealist transcendentalism was criticized. They then penetrated further into the first line of production to make serious investigations and studies, humbly listened to the views of basic-level cadres and the masses, proceeded from realities, and made decisions on work policies. When formulating the production plans for the winter of last year and the spring of this year, they reduced the task of planting sweet potatoes in winter for the three communes of Nansheng, Ch'anghao and Hungshan in the mountainous areas and concentrated strength in the proper production of rice because the climate is cold there, and paddy rice is strong in seasonal character. As the Shihling, Paoch'eng, Hsincheng, Chiamao, Santao and other communes south of the Tapen Mountains have a mild climate suitable for the cultivation of three crops, they were required to grasp winter planting as one crop. This year the acreage planted to early rice in the whole hsien has increased by 12,500 mow compared with the corresponding period of last year. Furthermore, because of the ample supply of manure of good quality, a bumper harvest has also been brought in from the 12,500 mow of winter sweet potatoes.

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RIVER CONTROL

Changes Along Historic Southwest China River

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 17, 1973)

great changes have taken place along the chihshui river in southwest china which the chinese workers' and peasants' red army crossed on four occasions during the epic long march. inhabited by han, miao, yi and hui nationalities, the area has made marked progress in industry and agriculture and navigation.

a tributary of the yangtze, the 500-kilometre-long river flows through eight counties in yunnan, kweichow and szechwan provinces. the red army passed through the area in 1935 under the command of chairman mao after the tsunyi meeting. its revolutionary spirit reached the people along the river and has become a source of strength to them in fighting the elements today.

the multi-national people took water control as crucial for changing their mountainous area. especially after the setting up of the people's communes in 1958, millions of people every year took part in digging ditches, building dams and ponds and terracing fields on the mountain slopes.

after over a decade of efforts, kulan county in szechwan province has dug or dredged 4,380 waterways and constructed 48 small and medium hydro-electric power stations, putting 60 per cent of the county's land under irrigation. the lungching commune worked hard over five years to construct a reservoir 1,800 metres above sea-level, dig two tunnels totalling 700 metres in length and open a hundred kilometres of irrigation ditches. this turned the commune into a granary.

construction of water control projects has gone ahead rapidly in recent years during the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. the middle and lower reaches of the river added a thousand water control projects and thousands of kilometres of ditches.

kweichow's hsishui county extended its irrigated acreage by building four big reservoirs and 29 pumping stations. although hit by a serious drought last year, the county increased grain output 13 per cent over the good year of 1971.

the people along the river have also developed side-occupations. they breed fish in waterways, ponds and reservoirs, afforest and plant tea shrubs and mulberry trees to develop sericulture. medicinal herbs are grown on the mountains.

chihshui county now has twice as much land covered by bamboo groves as in early post-liberation days and

has supplied the state with ten million bamboos. with income from pig-raising, fish-breeding, industrial crops and forests, wenhua communmachine repair shop, a brick plant, a flour mill and 60 other projects, which in turn gave a yearly income of 300,000 yuan (rmb). the commune now has 260 vehicles and farm machines, including lorries, tractors, diesel engines, threshers and rice transplanters.

before liberation, the river valley had virtually no industry. even matches had to be brought in from other parts of the country. the area opened dozens of branches of industries, covering machine building, power generation, chemical fertilizer, chemicals, textiles, shipbuilding, truck repairing and foodstuff processing after liberation.

chihshui county put up a salt factory, the first on the kweichow plateau. hsishui county built a sugar refinery. a shipyard has been built in kulan county at a place where the red army twice crossed the river.

maotai, a famous chinese liquor, is produced by a factory in jenhuai county in the upper reaches of the river. situated in a valley, the factory received state funds for expansion after liberation. it is now more than forty times larger than in pre-liberation days. it has 15 times more workers. while output keeps growing, quality continues to be improved.

the narrow and zigzaged waterway and swift flow made it difficult to navigate the river before liberation. only small boats dared risk the dangers of some sections of the river. after liberation, the state gave funds and sent specialized people to help the local people improve the waterway. more than 180 shoals have been removed and navigation facilities have been installed. now 200-ton motor boats can safely sail a 300-kilometre stretch of the river.

WATER CONSERVATION

Reservoir Helps Southwest China Hsien Fight Drought

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 17, 1973)

a big reservoir has enabled a hilly county in central szechwan province, southwest china to expand its agriculture in the teeth of dry spells last year and this.

the weather was unusually dry in jenshou county last year and the new reservoir was opened to irrigate farmland in this grain and cotton producing area. the grain harvest was 7.5 per cent higher than in 1971 and cotton output went up 7.1 per cent.

there was another dry spell this spring. many small rivers and ponds dried up. water from the reservoir flowed through canals and dried-up river beds to 26,000 hectares of rice fields. half of the county's 48,000 hectares of paddy fields have been switched from single to double cropping.

built by local people's communes with government funds, the reservoir was started in october 1970 and completed in january of last year, about two years ahead of schedule. since then 110 kilometres of main canals winding across the mountains, 78 aqueducts, 32 tunnels and other projects have been built and more canals are being added.

when all the supplementary projects are completed, the reservoir will supply an irrigation network servicing a total of 66,000 hectares in 100 people's communes. the acreage accounts for over half of the county's farmland.

the 18,000 small ponds, reservoirs and other irrigation works in the county, which previously depended on rainfall as their only source of water, are being integrated into this irrigation network to ensure an unfailing supply of water.

the 52-metre high masonry arch dam, capable of detaining 300 million cubic metres of water, were built of locally quarried stone. the 1,000 stone masons, drawn from various communes, trained 11,000 young people at the construction site. they chiselled stone slabs of the same size, totalling 700,000 cubic metres, to build the massive dam and line the tunnel. the builders installed suspended cables to transport stone and made many other tools. the dam was built quickly at low cost in the spirit of self-reliance.

the reservoir and the network of canals connected with it in jenshou county is an extension of the ancient tukiangyen irrigation system which has been steadily enlarged since liberation. the system waters the most productive part of szechwan province.

MOTOR VEHICLES

China's Young Motor Vehicle Builders

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jun. 17, 1973)

young workers averaging 21 years old now account for 70 per cent of the production workers at china's no. one motor vehicle plant in this northeast china city.

the changchun no. one motor vehicle plant is now producing twice its original designed capacity thanks to ingenious efforts by the workers and technicians in the past 20 years. it has sent thousands of skilled workers to help new plants.

in order to train the young people into skilled workers with high class consciousness, the plant gives them technical as well as political education in various forms. it has a special education committee, and groups consisting of veteran workers, technicians and leading cadres have been set up in all workshops to train the young workers who entered the plant after 1966.

nearly 3,000 young workers are attending the plant's spare-time college and technical school, which offer specific courses for various jobs. the two schools have been constantly improving their teaching methods. lessons are often given right in the workshops.

technical training classes, lectures and demonstrations are provided in all workshops. stress is laid on questions relating to equipment or the improvement of quality.

young workers have been encouraged to apply their theoretical knowledge to their work. a young worker in the accessories workshop designed and made a polishing machine that has raised the efficiency tenfold.

all young workers have to pass strict overall examinations for their technical grading. this has encouraged them to study technique in the interests of the revolution.

veteran workers play a full part in the training. each veteran is teamed up with a young worker whom he trains in a given time. teaching materials are prepared by the veterans on the basis of their experience. detailed explanations are given while the machines are being operated. the young workers say they like the method.

chang kuo-liang, who used to be a lathe-turner in the chassis workshop, was recently promoted to deputy chief engineer. this worker-turned engineer has paid particular attention to helping young workers. he always discusses his new innovations with his apprentice chang yun-shan without reservation. when he found a new

way to make a special part of a drilling-tool, chang kuo-liang immediately told his apprentice and helped him double his efficiency.

thanks to their perseverance and hard work, the young workers have improved their skills very quickly. large numbers of them have played important roles in production, and many have become leaders of groups, sections or even workshops.

many young workers have made outstanding achievements in technical innovations campaigns applying their technical know-how. yin lien-kuo, a young worker who came to the engine workshop in 1968, designed and built two screw tapping combination machines and an automatic line for the clutch casing with the help of some veterans. this not only reduced labour intensity and required fewer workers, but raised efficiency by 50 per cent.

chang jun-shan, a young worker who came to the plant in 1970, has made 7 innovations on an old machine. that improved quality and required less manpower.

about 10,000 technical innovations have been made in the no. one motor vehicle plant since the beginning of the cultural revolution in 1966 and 30 per cent of them were made by young workers.

SPORTS

Mass Sports in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1973)

mass sports activities have been spreading rapidly among the chinese people since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

national and international contests take place in the peking capital indoor stadium, which was completed in 1969, round the year -- skating, ice hockey, basketball, volleyball, badminton, gymnastics, weightlifting and other events -- drawing large crowds of sports fans. the asian, african and latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is scheduled to be held here in august.

a fourth set of setting-up exercises has been introduced across the country which is more complicated and taxing than the previous three. the present series is meant to match the improved physical conditions of the

chinese working people as a result of sustained exercises over the years. factory and office workers and students do exercises to radio music during work breaks.

other mass sports include swimming, skating, long distance marches and table tennis. taichichuan (a type of chinese shadow boxing) and other traditional sports are gaining new adherents. in rural areas, sports activities related to militia training are encouraged.

several hundred thousand people swim in rivers, lakes, the sea and pools every day in season. in tungkuan county in the pearl river delta of kwangtung province, more than half of the population in fourteen communes has learnt to swim. the county has two spare-time sports schools to train teenagers.

50-metre-long regulation pools and indoor heated ones have been built in different parts of the country while natural bodies of water are used as far as possible. for instance, the taojanting swimming centre in peking has four pools, one regulation, another for springboard and high diving and the other two for beginners, in addition to two small ponds for tots. the heated pool in the peking indoor stadium has a glassed-in wall section for underwater photography. it was here that chinese swimmers broke world records on several occasions.

skating and skiing are popular in northern china. factories, offices and schools in heilungkiang province have facilities for ice sports. schools give classes and have teams. many communes in kirin province have simple skating rinks and hold inter-communal contests. ice sports have also spread in inner mongolia, sinkiang and ningsia in recent years and they sent teams to participate in this year's national ice sports tournament.

long distance races were held in peking, shanghai, tientsin, kwangchow, changchun, lhasa, urumchi and other cities in recent months. seventeen thousand workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers and students participated in the 10,000-metre cross-country race in kwangchow last march and all contestants finished the whole distance.

taishan county in kwangtung has more than 5,300 volleyball teams as against 2,000 before the cultural revolution. every village has a court, and each production brigade has men's and women's teams. more than 300 people have been recruited from the county by the provincial and national teams over the past decade and more.

the people in the yenpien korean autonomous chou in northeast china have built over 10,000 football fields by themselves, in addition to those built with state funds.

a growing number of women are taking part in sports. while only men used to play volleyball in taishan county, there are now 1,200 women's teams.

the first "march 8" women's round-the-city relay race was held in peking this year to mark international working women's day. wu fu-shan, chief judge of the race and national women's high jump record holder, said: "from the fact that 1,600 women took part, we can see that chinese women are living a happy and healthy life, thanks to the correct policies of chairman mao and the party central committee."

the party and state pay great attention to the health of young people. primary and middle schools are improving physical culture classes and encouraging sports in line with chairman mao's teaching: "our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture."

extensive experiments have been made in primary schools to promote basketball, volleyball and football played with smaller balls. ball games and sports meets have been held in various parts of the country since last year in preparation for a national middle-school students meet scheduled this coming august.

on the basis of the mass sports activities a number of outstanding sportsmen have come to the fore and veteran sportsmen have gained new successes. china's national men's high-jump champion ni chih-chin cleared 2.29 metres in 1970, breaking the then world record. chinese table tennis players won world champions on a number of occasions and badminton players also chalked up excellent results in international contests.

during the cultural revolution the chinese sportsmen criticized the erroneous tendency of placing trophies above everything else and of favouring competitive sports at the expense of mass activities, a tendency that deviated from chairman mao's teaching: "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health." a new atmosphere of "friendship first and contest second" now prevails.

China's National Archery Tournament

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 18, 1973)

china's 1973 national archery tournament took place recently in tsingtao, shantung province. it drew 120 men and women archers from peking, chinghai, tibet, shanghai, kwangtung, fukien, sinkiang, inner mongolia and shantung. they included archers of tibetan, mongolian, uighur, loba and han nationalities.

shantung captured the men's team title, and the peking physical culture institute the women's team title. yuan sheng-tang of shantung won first place in the men's all-round total, and hao wan-chiu of peking in the women's all-round total.

guided by the principle of "friendship first, competition second", the archers helped each other to make common progress during the competition where they displayed a dogged spirit.

as soon as they arrived after a long weary journey, the archers from tibet entered the competition and scored good results. many veterans enthusiastically helped young archers. china's outstanding woman archer li shu-lan was warmly praised as she coached new archers from sinkiang, chinghai and inner mongolia.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1973)

an australian parliamentary delegation led by lionel bowen, member of the house of representatives and postmaster-general, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

it was greeted at the airport by pei shih-chang and wu hsin-yu, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, and leading members of departments concerned chu chun-ho, lien kuan, hsieh li, wu fan-wu, shih lin-feng and sun ya-ming.

on hand were also australian ambassador to china stephen fitzgerald and maltese ambassador to china joseph l. forace.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Australian Parliamentary Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the australian parliamentary delegation led by lionel bowen, member of the house of representatives and postmaster-general.

present on the occasion were stephen fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china, his wife and diplomatic officials of the australian embassy here.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. in his toast, kuo mo-jo said: towards the end of last year, our two countries successfully established diplomatic relations, thus opening a new page in the annals of sino-australian relations. this is a big event which deserves joint celebration by our two peoples. he continued: we see with satisfaction that, through the joint efforts of our two sides, the friendly relations between the two countries are developing rapidly. we are convinced that the visit of the australian parliament delegation to our

country will surely make a new contribution towards further enhancing the friendship and mutual understanding between our two peoples and developing the relations between our two countries.

in his toast, mr. bowen said: much progress has been made in the relations between our two countries since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between our two countries last december. embassies are now established and are providing a channel for regular communication between the two governments on an increasing range of matters. he said: we are seeking a relationship of mutual understanding, friendship and co-operation with the people's republic of china. i hope that the parliamentary delegation will make a further useful contribution to mutual understanding.

present were also pei shih-chang, wu yu-hsun, wu hsin-yu and meng chi-mao, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, and leading members of departments concerned including chu chun-ho, lien kuan, hsieh li, wu fan-wu, shih lin-feng, sun ya-ming and lu ro-yi.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

English Table Tennis Team Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 17, 1973)

the english table tennis team wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today. leader of the team is charles wyles, chairman of the english table tennis association, and deputy leader is george yates, deputy chairman of the association.

the team was seen off at the railway station by yu han-wen, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial table tennis association, and local table tennis coaches and players.

the english table tennis team arrived in kwangchow from hangchow on june 14. the kwangtung provincial table tennis association gave a reception in the evening in honour of the english team. the next day the english guests visited historical sites and scenic sports and a school for deaf-mutes. on the evening of 16, the guest team and the kwangtung team played four men's singles, one men's doubles, one women's singles and one mixed doubles matches. the guest team won the men's doubles match and a men's singles match, while the host team carried the other matches.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves Peking for Burma

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1973)

a five-member chinese badminton team led by chi yu-hua left peking by air today for a friendly visit to burma.

the team was seen off at the airport by hsu chen-yu and wang wen-chung, leading members of departments concerned under the state physical culture and sports commission, and burmese ambassador u thein maung and his wife.

Chinese Badminton Team Arrives in Rangoon

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Jun. 18, 1973)

a chinese badminton team led by chi yu-hua arrived here today for a friendly visit.

it was met at the airport by u thein tin, deputy director of the sports and physical education department of burma; u khin maung, president, u myo lwin and u tin nwe, vice-presidents, of the burma badminton federation; and representatives of burmese badminton players.

chin chang-ju, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Journalists Delegation Arrives in Ottawa

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Jun. 16, 1973)

a 21-member chinese journalists delegation with chu mu-chih as leader and wang chen and li po-ti as deputy leaders arrived here by air at noon today for a friendly visit to canada at the invitation of the canadian government.

the chinese delegation was welcomed at the airport by noyes roberts, deputy director of the information division of the department of external affairs, and other senior officials of the canadian government.

also present at the airport were chinese ambassador yao kuang and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in canada.

at the airport, roberts on behalf of the canadian government extended warm welcome to the chinese journalists. he hoped the chinese delegation's visit to canada would promote friendship and understanding between the two peoples and enhance closer relations between the two countries.

in reply, chu mu-chih thanked the canadian government and the department of external affairs for their invitation to chinese journalists to visit canada. he said that canada is the birth place of dr. norman bethune, that there exists long-standing friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and that the journalists of china and canada have long established friendly contacts. he hoped that the delegation's visit in canada will strengthen friendship and promote relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Pai Hsiang-kuo Meets Ethiopian Minister Ketema Yifru

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1973)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with ketema yifru, minister of commerce, industry and tourism of ethiopia.

present at the meeting were bekele endeshaw, vice-minister of commerce, industry and tourism of ethiopia, and makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china.

also present were chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang ming-chun, director of a department under the ministry of foreign trade.

Ethiopian Minister Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1973)

ketema yifru, leader of the ethiopian economic and trade delegation and minister of commerce, industry and tourism, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests were fang yi, chinese minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission; wang ping-chien, vice-minister of finance, and leading members of other departments concerned.

attending were tekalign gedamu, chief commissioner of planning (minister of state), bekele endeshaw, vice-minister of commerce, industry and tourism, ashenafi shiferaw, vice-minister of finance, and other members of the ethiopian delegation, and ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and his wife.

in his speech, minister yifru said: "the ethiopian government attaches the greatest importance to its relations with the people's republic of china. we came here with one single objective, that is, to have consultations with our chinese friends on how best to strengthen the relations between our two countries. we believe in ethiopia that the relations between the people's republic of china and ethiopia go much deeper than mere trade or economic relations." the minister said: "you have shown us the rest of the third world that through self-reliance and through hard work and discipline, everything is possible to get."

in reply, minister fang yi said: "the current visit to peking by the distinguished ethiopian guests has made positive contributions to further deepening our mutual understanding, promoting the friendship between the chinese and ethiopian peoples and developing economic and trade cooperation between our two countries."

minister fang yi asked the distinguished guests to convey the highest respect to his imperial majesty haile selassie the first and the profound sentiments of the chinese government and people to the ethiopian government and people. he said: "let us support each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and new colonialism and help each other and advance together in the cause of building our respective countries."

Chou En-lai, Fang Yi, Chen Mu-hua, Ho Ying, Chen Chieh Meet Ethiopian Economic and Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, fang yi and chen mu-hua, minister and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with ketema yifru, ethiopian minister of commerce, industry and tourism, and all members of the ethiopian economic and trade delegation he is leading.

members of the delegation present at the meeting were tekalign gedamu, chief commissioner of planning (minister of state), bekele endeshaw, vice-minister of commerce, industry and tourism, ashenafi shiferaw, vice-minister of finance, asnake getachew, general manager of the national coffee board, semret medhane, general manager of the ethiopian air lines, and mrs. semret medhane, and shiferaw jammo, head of the department of projects of the planning commission office.

present were ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret, and tamam abdul kader, first secretary of the ethiopian embassy in peking.

present were also leading members and staff members of departments concerned ho kung-kai, wang ming-chun, hsu li-chin, yu chin-chi, liu hua, yang shao-ling, hsu erh-wei, chien tung-liang and ma wu-yeh.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Ou Tang-liang Fetes Guinean Women's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1973)

ou tang-liang, a leading member of the section concerned of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the guinean women's delegation led by fatou koita, organizational secretary of the national committee of the guinean women and deputy to the national assembly.

attending were guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara and his wife.

present were also leading members of the chinese departments concerned and representatives of the women in peking, including li chih-ho, fang chiung, fu yu-fang, sun chih-li, hsu chung-chi, liu kuei-ying and teng chung-hua.

the guinean women's delegation arrived here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese, Iranian Foreign Ministers Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Teheran, Jun. 16, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and iranian minister of foreign affairs abbas ali khalatbari continued their talks here this afternoon.

Shahanshah of Iran Grants Audience to Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Teheran, Jun. 16, 1973)

his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, shahanshah of iran, granted audience to visiting chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and had a cordial and friendly talk with him at the niavaran palace here today.

present on the occasion were abbas ali khalatbari, iranian minister of foreign affairs, soltan-hossein sanadaji, director general for asia and africa affairs of the iranian foreign ministry, kayoomars vezeen, director of the seventh political department of the ministry, and ja'afar nadim, chief of the foreign minister's cabinet.

also present were wang hai-jung, chinese assistant foreign minister, wang tung, director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the ministry and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the ministry, as well as hua li-ming and chao ching-tien, staff members of the ministry.

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen was also present.

on the same day, her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, shahbanou of iran, granted audience to hsu han-ping, wife of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, at the niavaran palace. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were hsiao chih, wife of chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen, and tang wen-sheng.

Shahanshah and Shahbanou of Iran Fete Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and His Wife

(MCNA-English Teheran, Jun. 16, 1973)

his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, shahanshah of iran, and her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, shahbanou of iran, gave a luncheon at the niavaran palace today in honour of visiting chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping.

present on the occasion were amir assadullah alam, minister of the iranian imperial court, and his wife; abbas ali khalatbari, iranian minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; hormoz gharib, grand master of ceremonies, and his wife; and soltan-hossein sanadaji, director general for asia and africa affairs of the iranian foreign ministry, and his wife.

also present were wang hai-jung, chinese assistant foreign minister, and chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, as well as tang wen-sheng and hua li-ming.

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih were also present.

Chinese Foreign Minister Leaves Iran for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Teheran, Jun. 17, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his party left here by special plane for pakistan this morning after a three-day friendly visit to iran.

abbas ali khalatbari, iranian minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; issa malek, chief of protocol of the iranian foreign ministry; alireza bahrami, direct general for consular affairs of the ministry; kayoomars vezeen, director of the seventh political department of the ministry; and ali shokuhian, head of the government hospitality department of the ministry, were at the airport to see off the chinese foreign minister and his party.

also present at the airport were pakistani ambassador to iran hamid nawaz khan and counsellor of the pakistani embassy mohammad waliulla khan shgi.

chen hsin-jen, chinese ambassador to iran, and his wife hsiao chih, counsellor wang ching-jung, commercial counsellor pi yi-ming and other diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Li Hsien-nien, Ho Ying, Chen Jen-hung, Yen Chun Meet Iraqi Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1973)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and chen jen-hung and yen chun, leading members of the ministry of public health, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the iraqi health delegation led by dr. izzat mustapha, member of the revolutionary command council and minister of health.

present at the meeting was aref m. ali karim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iraqi embassy in peking.

present also were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including tsao ke-chiang, wang kang-chiu, chu chao and hsu shu-jen.

Iraqi Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1973)

the iraqi health delegation led by dr. izzat mustapha, member of the revolutionary command council and minister of health of iraq, left here by air today on a tour of southern china before returning home. the delegation is being accompanied by yen chun, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health.

aref m. ali karim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iraqi embassy in peking, went with the delegation.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chen jen-hung, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, and leading members of departments concerned tsao ke-chiang, wang kang-chiu, wang cheng-chu and others.

during their stay in peking the iraqi guests visited medical institutions, watched operations under acupuncture anaesthesia and exchanged experience with chinese medical workers. they also toured a people's commune and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Pai Hsiang-kuo Meets Delegation of Japan International Trade Promotion Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1973)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo this afternoon met with all members of the delegation of the japan association for the promotion of international trade. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

leader of the delegation is aiichiro fujiyama, advisers to the delegation are wataru tajitsu and hisao fukuda, and deputy leaders kazutsura kawase and teiji hagiwara.

present at the meeting were toshinori matsui, leader, and ryoji uenishi, takamaru morita and keitaro nakamura, deputy leaders, of the japanese exhibition group of automatic electronic instruments and equipment and medical apparatus.

also present were wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, liu hsi

wen, a leading member of the council and leading members of other organizations concerned, including wang wen-lin, wu shu-tung, chin li, kung fan-cheng, chang feng, chou chi and mao hung-yuan.

Delegation of Japan International Trade Promotion Association Honored at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1973)

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all members of the delegation of the japan association for the promotion of international trade with mr. aiichiro fujiyama as the leader, mr. wataru tajitsu and mr. hisao fukuda as the advisers and mr. kazutsura kawase and mr. teiji hagiwara as the deputy leaders.

attending were toshinori matsui, leader, and ryoji uenishi, takamaru morita and keitaro nakamura, deputy leaders, of the japanese exhibition group of automatic electronic instruments and equipment and medical apparatus; heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china; yoshitoshi munakata, commercial counsellor of the japanese embassy here; yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan; and japanese friend now in peking toshiko fukutomi.

present were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress; liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wang wen-lin and wu shu-tung.

liu hsi-wen and aiichiro fujiyama spoke at the banquet. they expressed the conviction that the current visit of the japanese delegation and the talks of the two sides would surely further promote the friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries and make greater contributions to the constant development of the friendship and economic and trade relations between the two peoples from generation to generation. /

Japanese Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, today met and gave a dinner in honour of takeshi yanagisawa, professor of the department of electronics of the faculty of engineering of the tokyo institute of technology; susumu kamefuchi, professor of the tokyo university of education; hiroshi nagano, professor of the department of applied physics of the tokyo university; and masahiro sugimoto, assistant of professor takeshi yanagisawa. wu yu-hsun had a friendly talk with the japanese friends.

present at the meeting and dinner were hsih ju-wei, wang hsi-hsiang, peng huan-wu, huang kun-yi, hu ning, tsai chang-nien and hung chao-sheng.

the japanese friends arrived in peking on june 11 for a friendly visit to china and for academic discussions at the invitation of the chinese scientific and technical association.

Japanese Government Delegation of Fishery Specialists Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1973)

members of the japanese government delegation of fishery specialists led by kazuo yasufuku, deputy director of the aquatic products bureau of the ministry of agriculture and forestry were guests at a dinner given in their honour this evening by pao kuang-tsung, deputy director of the aquatic products bureau of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry.

the delegation arrived here by air yesterday evening to attend talks between chinese and japanese fishery specialists and pay a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry.

Peking Reception for Opening of Japanese Automatic Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1973)

the china council for the promotion of international trade gave a reception here this evening to welcome the forthcoming opening in peking of the japanese exhibition of automatic electronic instruments and equipment and medical apparatus.

present at the reception were:

toshinori matsui, leader, and ryoji uenishi, takamaru morita and keitaro nakamura, deputy leaders, of the japanese exhibition group;

aiichiro fujiyama, leader, wataru tajitsu and hisao fukuda, advisers, and kazutsura kawase and teiji hagiwara, deputy leaders, of the delegation of the japan association for the promotion of international trade; and

yuichi hayashi, minister, and yoshitoshi munakata, counsellor, of the japanese embassy in peking, yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and japanese friend in peking toshiko fukutomi.

present were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, wang yao-ting, chairman of the host organization, sun yu-yu, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned, including liu fu-chih, liu hsi-wen, tseng shao-tung, wang wen-lin, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, ching pu-chun and wang kuo-hsien.

liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the host organization, and toshinori matsui spoke at the reception which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship.

in his speech, liu hsi-wen said: "the normalization of the diplomatic relations between china and japan has opened broad prospects for the development of the friendship and economic and trade relations between the two countries. however, we still have many things to do." he stated: "we will, as always, further strengthen our cooperation with the japan association for the promotion of international trade and other friendly trade organizations, support each other and learn from each other. we will double our efforts to strengthen and expand the good neighbourly and friendly relations between china and japan and promote the economic and trade contacts between the two countries in accordance with the spirit of the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments."

toshinori matsui said in his speech that the joint statement issued last september of the japanese and chinese governments was followed by the normalization of the relations between the two countries, and this opened a new page in the annals of relations between the two countries. "the current exhibition is to be held in peking," he pointed out, "this is the result of the joint efforts made by both japanese and chinese sides." He said that they would make positive contributions to strengthening the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and to promoting the scientific and technical exchanges and trade contacts between the two countries.

Japanese Mitsubishi Football Delegation Leaves Tientsin for Wuhan

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jun. 18, 1973)

the japanese mitsubishi heavy industrial corporation's goodwill football delegation wound up its friendly visit to tientsin, and left here for wuhan by train today. leader of the delegation is hideo shimada, and deputy leader shinichi kuroda.

on the afternoon of june 15, the japanese mitsubishi football team and the tientsin football team played a friendly match. among the spectators were wang yuan-ho, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments, and hideo shimada and shinichi kuroda.

more than 15,000 spectators watched the match in spite of heavy rain. the tientsin team won 1:0. the players of both countries were warmly applauded by the spectators for their good skills and fine sportsmanship. yesterday afternoon, the japanese mitsubishi football team had a friendly match with the chinese youth football team. both teams played a fast attacking game right from the opening whistle, and there were many keen scenes near the goal areas. the match ended 0:0.

the japanese mitsubishi heavy industrial corporation's goodwill football delegation arrived here from peking on june 13, and was honoured at a banquet by the tientsin branch of the chinese football association in the evening.

while in tientsin, the japanese friends visited the tientsin new harbour, a sports goods factory, an art and handicrafts workshop and a carpet factory, and toured the shuishang park.

Japanese Yokohama High School Boys and Girls Basketball Teams Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 18, 1973)

the high school boys and girls basketball teams of the japan-china friendship delegation from yokohama wound up a friendly visit to china and left here for home today.

the japanese guests were seen off at the railway station by chen kuang, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial basketball association, and chinese players and coaches.

the japanese friends arrived in kwangchow from peking on june 16 and were honoured at a reception given in the evening by the provincial basketball association.

the japanese teams had friendly matches with the kwangtung middle school boys and girls teams yesterday evening. the yokohama high school girls' team won 76:69, and the kwangtung middle school boys' team won 84:64. watching the matches were chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, chi yi-fu, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission, and masanori ohba, leader of the japanese teams and vice-mayor of yokohama, and kenichi yokoyama and susumu hirajima, deputy leaders of the teams.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Kumamoto, Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 18, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation left kumamoto, kyushu, for nagoya after concluding a 3-day visit there.

on the evening of june 16 a cock tail party was given by the table tennis association of kumamoto prefecture in honour of the delegation. present on the occasion were issei sawada, governor of the prefecture, tsuneji tanaka, president of the prefectural council, takeo waisumi, president of the prefecture's table tennis association, and friends of various circles. the party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. japanese and chinese friends were having a good time through chatting, singing and dancing.

a friendly match between the chinese and japanese table tennis players took place at the kumamoto municipal

gymnasium yesterday. it was warmly welcomed by over 3,000 spectators from kumamoto and elsewhere of kyushu. after a demonstration of excellent technique of both sides, the chinese men's team defeated the japanese men's team nine to three while the chinese women's team defeated the japanese women's team eight to four.

during its stay in kumamoto prefecture, the chinese delegation headed by hsu yin-sheng, met issei sawada, governor of the prefecture, and tomio hoshiko, mayor of kumamoto city, respectively. the hosts and guests had friendly conversations.

CHINA AND KOREA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Korean Government Economic Delegation Led by Vice Premier Choe Jae U

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1973)

premier chou en-lai this evening met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with choe jae u, vice-premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, and all comrades on the korean government economic delegation he is leading.

korean comrades present at the meeting were: members of the delegation kong jin tae, minister of external economic affairs, pang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade, li won yong, director of a bureau of the ministry of external economic affairs; assistants of the delegation sin jong song, li chol su, ro byong sok, li guk hyon and kim yong sam; korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk; and commercial counsellor han ju ro, economic counsellor jon dong su and first secretary ju jin guk of the korean embassy in peking.

present on the occasion were fang yi and han tsung-cheng, chinese minister and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of feul and chemical industries; li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and leading members of other departments concerned, including lu wei-chao, wang pin, wei yu-ming, chu chuan-hsien and chang hsing-chiao.

Delegation of Korean Architects Union Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1973)

comrade jen pu-chai, acting president of the architectural society of china, this evening met and feted the members of the delegation of the korean architects union with comrade li du il, secretary general of the central committee of the union, as its leader, and comrade li sung hun, member of the standing committee of the central committee of the union, as its deputy leader. he had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of chinese architectural circles.

the 7-member delegation arrived in peking by train at noon today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese architectural society. the korean comrades-in-arms received a warm welcome at the railway station.

comrade yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was present at the railway station.

Sino-Korean Agreement and Protocol for Economic and Technical Cooperation Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1973)

an agreement and a protocol for economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea were signed here this afternoon.

li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier of the state council, and choe jae u, korean vice-premier of the administration council, signed the documents on behalf of their respective governments.

the korean comrades present at the signing ceremony were members of the korean government economic delegation led by vice-premier choe jae u: kong jin tae, minister of external economic affairs, pang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade, li won yong, director of a bureau of the ministry of external economic affairs; assistants of the delegation sin jong song, li chol su, ro byong sok, li guk hyon and kim yong sam; and korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and commercial counsellor han ju ro, economic counsellor jon dong su and first secretary ju jin guk of the korean embassy in peking.

present on the chinese side were: fang yi and han tsung-cheng, chinese minister and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of feul and chemical industries; li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea; and leading members of other departments concerned, including lu wei-chao, wang pin, wei yu-ming, chu chuan-hsien, chang hsing-chiao, chang jui-chieh and chang wen-min.

Korean Ambassador Gives Banquet on Occasion of Visit to China of Korean Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1973)

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, gave a banquet here this afternoon, on the occasion of the visit to china by choe jae u, vice-premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the korean government economic delegation he is leading.

attending the banquet were: li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and leading members of departments concerned wang hai-ting, lu wei-chao, wang pin, wei yu-ming, wang hsiao-yi, wang lin-chiu, jen hung and chu chuan-hsien, as well as leading member of the china-korea friendship people's commune liu chih-yi.

vice-premier choe jae u, all members of the korean government economic delegation and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy here were present.

in the course of the banquet, the korean and chinese comrades toasted time and again the growth of the militant friendship and great unity between the two peoples of korea and china, and a long life to the korean people's great leader president kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung.

vice-premier choe jae u and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke at the banquet.

vice-premier choe jae u said: during our visit to china, we are glad to see the brilliant achievements scored by the

chinese people in socialist construction. the korean people rejoicely regarded the chinese people's achievements as their own, and sincerely wish the chinese people still greater victories. he continued: the traditional friendship and relations of cooperations between the korean and chinese people are developing with each passing day in the spheres of politics, economy, national defence, etc. this is an obvious mark of the unbreakable ties between the korean and chinese people. i am convinced that the agreement between the two governments will contribute to further promoting the militant friendship and relations of cooperation between the people of both countries.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: during the visit to china of the korean government economic delegation, we both sides had sincere, friendly talks on further developing the economic cooperations between our two countries, and achieved satisfactory results. the chinese and korean people have always supported and encouraged each other, and advanced together in the course of socialist construction. the current visit to china of the korean government economic delegation, will make new contributions to further developing the relations of friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation between our two countries.

vice-premier li hsien-nien asked the comrades on the delegation to convey the cordial regards and good wishes of the chinese people for the fraternal korean people. he said: the chinese people will, as always, continue to make efforts to promote the militant friendship and great unity between the chinese and korean people, and firmly support the korean people in their just cause for independence and peaceful re-unification of their fatherland until final victory.

Leading Chinese Party and Government Comrades Watch Korean Revolutionary Opera "A Flower Girl"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1973)

the mansudae art troupe of pyongyang from korea presented the revolutionary opera "a flower girl" here this evening in the great hall of the people. the performance was warmly received by an audience of 10,000 workers, peasants and soldiers in peking.

among those watching the performance were:

leading chinese party and government comrades and leading comrades of departments concerned tung pi-wu, chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, wang hung-wen, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, teng hsiao-ping,

hsu hsiang-chien, chiao kuan-hua, chung hsi-tung, fu hao, ma wen-po, shen chien, liu hsien-chuan, yu hui-yung, hao liang, ting kuo-yu, yang chi, lin lin, and chinese ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea li yun-chuan and his wife chang hui-wen;

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; thiounn mumm, minister, and van piny, vice-minister, of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame van piny; madame pemme peang; madame keat chhon; madame yuvaneath; cambodian ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea ang kim khoan, and madame ang kim khoan;

choe jae u, vice-premier of the d.p.r.k. administration council, and members of the government economic delegation he is leading including kong jin tae, minister of external economic affairs, pang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade; and

d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking and other korean comrades in peking.

chong gwang sun, leader, kim hui jun, first deputy leader, and jom sung jun and choe sang kun, deputy leaders, of the art troupe watched the performance.

a warm family atmosphere prevailed in the magnificent great hall of the people with a capacity audience this evening. over the stage hung a streamer of welcome inscribed with the slogan "a warm welcome to the korean mansudae art troupe of pyongyang on its performance tour of china". opposite to the stage were two red streamers which read "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean people exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the whole world exclamation"

during the intermission, tung pi-wu, chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing and other leading chinese party and government comrades met and had a very cordial conversation with the troupe's leading members, orchestra conductor and leading actors and actresses.

at the end of the performance, the portraits of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung were projected on the backdrop, while the korean artists gathered at the stage and joyously sang "the east is red" and "song of general kim il sung". amid thunderous applause, leading chinese party and government comrades went on the stage and warmly shook hands with the korean artists and congratulated them on their successful performance. they also presented the korean artists with a basket of flowers and posed for pictures with them. the audience cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "long live president kim il sung exclamation"

Vacationist Group of Korean Workers' Party Leaves Nanking for Tsingtao

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 18, 1973)

the vacationist group of the workers' party of korea wound up its friendly visit to nanking and left here for tsingtao by special plane today. leader of the delegation is kang hyon su, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and director of the political bureau of the ministry of public security, and deputy leader is li ul sol, member of the central committee of the party.

the korean group arrived here from shanghai on june 16, and was honoured at a banquet in the evening by the kiangsu provincial committee of the communist party of china. wu ta-sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, met the korean comrades and attended the banquet. comrade wu ta-sheng and comrade kang hyon su spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of close unity between the comrades-in-arms of the two countries.

during their stay in nanking, the korean comrades visited the nanking yangtze river bridge, the tzu chin shan observatory and scenic spots. they saw performances put on by a children's theatrical troupe and an acrobatic troupe.

upon their departure, they were seen off at the airport by yang kuang-li, deputy secretary of the kiangsu provincial party committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and fang min, secretary of the nanking municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee.

Chinese Track and Field Team Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1973)

a chinese track and field team with hsu chen-yu as its leader and ni chih-chin as deputy leader left here by train today on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing the team off at the railway station were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, the chinese track and field association and departments concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, wang wen-chung and chen hsien.

on hand was sin gi do, first secretary of the d.p.r.k. embassy here.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Shih Shao-hua, Ti Fu-tsai Meet and Fete Mexican Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1973)

shih shao-hua, secretary-general, and ti fu-tsai, a leading member, of the cultural group under the state council, this evening met and feted miss estela aguirre, representative of the mexican national cinematographic bank and the general directorate of cultural affairs of the foreign ministry, and miss celia aguirre, representative of the mexican national cinematographic bank. they had a warm and friendly talk.

present on the occasions were leading members of departments concerned.

present were also manuel martinez, first secretary of the mexican embassy in peking, and his wife.

the mexican guests arrived here on june 13 for a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Football Team Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 17, 1973)

the pakistan football team with malik mahmud husain as its manager and sher mohammad as its assistant manager left here for kwangchow by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to shanghai.

the pakistan football team yesterday afternoon played a friendly match with the shanghai team despite rain. 30,000 spectators cheered the fine spirit of "friendship first, competition second" and good skills shown by players of both teams. the shanghai team won 2:0.

the shanghai municipal football association gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the visitors. the players of the two countries chatted amiably and toasted the further consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and pakistan.

tu chien, a leading member of the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission, watched the friendly match and attended the dinner and had a friendly conversation with the guests.

the pakistan footballers arrived here from peking on 14. they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai stadium and a primary school, and were warmly welcomed.

Pakistan Badminton Team Leaves Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 17, 1973)

the pakistan badminton team left kwangchow for hongkong by train today.

it was seen off at the railway station by wang chun-ho, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial badminton association, and local badminton coaches and players.

the pakistan team arrived in kwangchow from shanghai on june 14. the team had friendly matches with the kwangtung team and the kiangsu team on the evening of 15 and the afternoon of 16. watching the matches were chang hsu-qu and chen yuan-kao, leading members of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission.

the pakistan badminton team was honoured at a reception given by the kwangtung provincial badminton association yesterday evening.

while in kwangchow, the pakistan friends visited historical sites and scenic spots and a cigarette factory.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali National Football Team Plays Opening Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1973)

the somali national football team played its opening friendly match with the chinese football team before 80,000 spectators at the peking workers' stadium here this evening.

a welcome ceremony was held in honour of the somali team before the match.

attending the ceremony and watching the match were wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned li ching-chuan, chao hsi-wu, chang lien-hua, wang to and wen yeh-chan; and ahmed osman yusuf and ahmed mahamed ossoble, leader and deputy leader of the somali team, mrs. ahmed mohamed darman, wife of the somali ambassador to china, geilani scek ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy here, and his wife.

the match was fast from the start. the fast-moving somali players tried to dribble past the chinese defence while the chinese team relied mainly on a two-wing attack.

said duale mohamed, captain of the somali team, scored the first goal in the tenth minute. the chinese team scored two quick ones within two minutes after 24 minutes of play. this was followed by a goal shooting spree by both teams and the half-time score stood at 4:2 in favour of the chinese team.

the chinese team in the second half increased its lead to 6:2 and 7:3. though trailing behind, the somali team was full of vim and vigour and very active in attack. nur sufi ikar slammed home a diagonal shot two minutes from time and the somali players were trying hard till the final whistle. the exciting match drew big applause from the spectators.

CHINA AND US

Peking Reception in Honor of US Basketball Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1973)

the visiting united states collegiate all stars men's basketball team and the john f. kennedy college patriottes women's basketball team were guests of honour at a reception given by the all-china sports federation and the chinese basketball association here this evening.

among the guests were dr. david r. derge jr., leader of the american teams, and mrs. patricia derge, and all members of the teams. john holdridge, deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, was present.

present were li meng-hua, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, tung shou-yi, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association, leading members of chinese departments concerned and chinese basketball coaches and players.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. mou tso-yun and dr. derge made speeches. mou tso-yun extended a warm welcome to the american friends on behalf of the all-china sports federation and the chinese basketball association. he said: "i firmly believe that the current visit by the american basketball teams will contribute to the enhancement of friendship between the chinese and american people."

dr. derge recalled the friendly sports exchanges between the u.s. and china over the past two years. he said: "we are very glad to be the first american basketball teams to visit china following the u.s. table tennis, swimming and diving teams." he proposed a toast to the friendship between the american and chinese people.

the american teams arrived here by air yesterday evening.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Workers' and Women's Delegation of Democratic Yemen Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1973)

the workers' and women's delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen left here for home by air this afternoon. leader of the delegation is abdulla mohammed baharon, deputy general secretary of the general confederation of workers of the people's democratic republic of yemen, and deputy leader is obaid awad abdulla, secretary of the supreme committee for the institution of workers' supervision.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of sections concerned of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china and representatives of peking workers and women han hsi-ya, li chih-ho, lo shu-chen and fu yu-fang.

on hand also were alawi abdul-rahman assakaff, p.d.r.y. ambassador to china, and his wife; abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china, and his wife; and officials of the p.d.r.y. embassy in peking.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, linhsien county, wuhan, changsha, shaoshan, shanghai and nanking. they had made wide contacts with chinese workers, peasants and women. this enhanced the friendship between the workers and women of the two countries.

alawi abdul-rahman assakaff, p.d.r.y. ambassador to china, gave a banquet for the delegation on the evening of 15. attending were leading members of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee and other departments concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, wu hsueh-chien, han hsi-ya, wang pu-ching and hsi tao-chung.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP IN AGRICULTURE

Go Deep Into the Basic Level, Invigorate Agriculture

- Some experience of the CCP Anhwei Provincial Committee in strengthening leadership over agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 15, 1973)

Grasp Huaipei To Stimulate the Whole Province

The fundamental problem with the development of agriculture lies in line. For the sake of better implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and stepping up the development of agricultural production, beginning from the latter part of 1969 organizations at various levels in Anhwei Province transferred nearly 2,000 cadres and educated young people and selected 209 production brigades of the three different categories--advanced, in-between and backward--from Huaipei, Chianghuai and Wannan was to carry out an all-round and systematic investigation on the history and present state of production in the whole province. On this occasion, the investigation took almost a year, and responsible comrades of the province, administrative districts and hsien also went deep into reality to conduct investigation and study.

Through investigation, Party committees at various levels of the province, administrative districts and hsien were able to have a better understanding of the state of agricultural production in their own province and administrative districts. Judging from the present state of agricultural production, about 20 percent of the total number of production brigades in the whole province were advanced production brigades that made faster development and about 15 to 20 percent were backward ones, whereas the majority were in the in-between state.

Party committees at various levels in the province, administrative districts and hsien made a serious study of the characteristics of the advanced and backward production brigades. All advanced production brigades which had a revolutionized leading body supported by the masses were able to implement firmly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, maintain the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and enjoy a more rapid rate of development in agricultural production.

In as much as the forms of expression by the backward production brigades were not the same, the basic reason was invariably that they had not implemented properly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, and in the acute and complex class struggle and struggle in line, the poor and lower-middle peasants in some of the units had still not gained the upper-hand, and there was serious absence of purity in some of the primary Party organizations.

By means of making repeated comparisons and analyses and seriously summing up experiences in the struggle between the two lines in conjunction with the realities, everybody was able to understand more clearly that the fundamental problem with the development of agriculture lies in the line. The road of Tachai is the road to socialist agricultural construction under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. If the line is correct, a backward unit can very rapidly change its outlook.

Take the Kuochuang production brigade in Hsiao hsien for example. Prior to 1964, because some of the members in the leading body took the lead in practicing capitalism, agricultural production remained stagnant for a long time without making progress, and even in the best year, the per-mow yield of grain was only slightly over 120 catties, and the per-mow yield of cotton could not exceed 30 catties. In 1965, after the reorganization of the leading body and the in-depth development of the mass movement for "learning from Tachai in agriculture," its look was quickly transformed, and in 1968, the per-mow yield of both grain and cotton topped the target laid down by the "Program" with the per-mow yield of grain reaching 502 catties and the per-mow yield of cotton reaching 102 catties. By 1970, the per-mow yield of grain reached 1,050 catties and the per-mow yield of cotton reached 185 catties.

The orientation was clearcut, but where should breakthrough take place? They again made a serious study of the conditions of different types of administrative districts. Taking the whole province into consideration, the district of Huaipei occupied a very important position politically and economically, and the struggle between the two classes and the two lines there was more acute than in other administrative districts.

After liberation, due to the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line on the question of transformation of Huaipei, sometimes thoughtless guidance was given and arbitrary orders issued, and sometimes things were left to drift on their own and no attention whatsoever was given to Huaipei. Compared with the whole province, Huaipei which took up one-third of the population and half of the arable land of the whole province only accounted for 30 percent of grain output in the province and was for a long time in a backward state. Because of this, the proper grasping of Huaipei was of utmost importance

for setting in giving impetus to the proper grasping of the struggle between the two lines on the agricultural front and the better implementation of Chairman Mao's great strategic policy of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" in the whole province. This was also wholly consistent with the spirit of "As regards the entire work, it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it."

Based on this kind of understanding, the CCP Anhwei Provincial Committee unambiguously called for "grasping Huaipei to stimulate the whole province." It first set up the Kuochuang production brigade as an advanced model in learning from Tachai in agriculture in Huaipei, and called upon all places throughout the province to "learn from Tachai, catch up with Kuochuang and surpass the Program." All places in the province extensively organized the cadres and the masses to study over and over again the basic line and policies of the Party and also sent large numbers of cadres to go deep into the basic level to grasp vigorously the building of leading bodies.

This inspired Huaipei and stimulated the whole province. Based on the experiences of Huaipei and the Kuochuang production brigade, leading members at various levels closely coordinated education in line, criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, and learning from Tachai in agriculture, seriously studied things fundamentally and grasped the line, thus enabling the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture to gain depth and forge ahead continuously and vigorously, giving impetus to the development of agricultural production.

At present, there have been great changes in the outlook of agricultural production in Huaipei. Average grain production for the past three years has shown an increase of 63 percent over that of 1965 prior to the cultural revolution. Kuochuang is still advancing. In 1972, the per-mow yield of grain had reached 1,585 catties.

The Transformation of Backward Communes and Production Brigades Shocks the "Old Middle-of-the-Roaders"

For the sake of stepping up the development of agricultural production, Anhwei Province, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on keeping watch over the most advanced and the most backward so as to bring along the majority in between, has energetically grasped the advanced and the backward at the same time. Since 1970, leading members of the province have grasped directly the twenty most backward production brigades of twenty hsien in Huaipei administrative district. The principal responsible comrades of the province have on many occasions studied the pertinent teachings of Chairman Mao together with the cadres of these twenty production brigades, analyzed the cause of backwardness together with them and studied steps for transforming such backwardness.

They have also transferred cadres from organs to the backward brigades to stay at selected spots and do manual labor and to help the cadres of the communes and production brigades implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, carry out to the letter the policies of the Party and rectify the ideology and style of work. They have also organized the cadres of backward production brigades to

visit such advanced units as Tachai and Kuochuang for study and strengthened their resolve and confidence in the transformation of their outlook.

Led by the provincial Party committee, various administrative districts and hsien in the province have drawn up plans for transforming the backward communes and production brigades by stages and by groups. Leading members of the Party committee have gone to stay at selected spots in the backward production brigades, and by specifying personnel to share work and responsibility at specific spots, to give impetus to the transformation of the backward production brigades. Based on statistics from four administrative districts including Anch'ing and Ch'aohu, 24 of the 26 standing committee members of district Party committees in charge of agriculture, and 131 of the 133 standing committee members of the hsien Party committees in charge of agriculture have gone to stay at selected spots, with the majority going to the backward communes and production brigades. Some 80 percent of the commune Party committee members in Hsiao hsien are staying at selected spots in production brigades and as they grasp the advanced they also energetically grasp the backward.

In the process of grasping the backward, the CCP Anhwei Provincial Committee unremittingly investigated and opportunely solved problems as they appeared. At first, some comrades paid too much attention to giving external support to the backward production brigades. The provincial Party committee opportunely cautioned everybody to bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "External cause are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and external causes become operative through internal causes," and corrected the deviation in neglecting to mobilize the positive elements within the backward production brigades.

When production was developed at a faster rate in the backward production brigades, some people were satisfied with the "transformation of the outlook of production and the excess of grain output over the demand of the Program" and were in the mood of slackening up their efforts. In the light of this condition, the provincial Party committee again opportunely put forward the demand for further grasping properly the advanced units.

In this process, the provincial, administrative district and hsien levels also unremittingly summed up and exchanged experiences in grasping the backward and incessantly scored new results in the work of grasping the backward.

Every year, there were always a large number of backward communes and production brigades with so-called "long-standing, big and difficult" problems that got rid of their label of backwardness in different places throughout the province. Take for example the provincial Party committee which grasped itself the 20 backward production brigades in Huaipei: In the first year, namely 1970, great changes took places in the fields of political ideology and agricultural production in these twenty backward production brigades and the total grain output increased sharply by 70 percent over that of 1969, with the unit area grain yield in five production brigades reaching the target laid down by the "Program." In the second year, another six production brigades topped the "Program". Last year, although these brigades were struck by drought and waterlogging of greater magnitude,

grain output in fifteen of the twenty production brigades still reached or topped the "Program," and the per-mow yield of two production brigades had exceeded 700 catties, equivalent to two times greater than that of 1969. They not only no longer approached the state for money and grain, but also began to make contributions to the state. Many of the backward production brigades have already become local advanced models in learning from Tachai.

The hot chase given by the backward communes and production brigades not only spurred on the advanced into becoming more advanced. In particular, it also effectively shocked those communes and production brigades "which were not high in output but registered some increase each year, which made no great contribution but still made some contribution each year, and which did not set a fast pace but still make some progress each year." These communes and brigades were in the in-between state round the year and formed the majority in the province. In the past, many cadres in these communes and production brigades were of the opinion that "it is too strenuous to swim upstream and it doesn't look good swimming downstream, but it is most comfortable to swim in between." Because of this these communes and production brigades made slow progress in many years. The oncoming of the backward communes and production brigades greatly moved their hearts and goaded them into heightening their revolutionary spirit, rising in great vigor and quickening the pace forward. Each year there were always a number of "old middle-of-the-roader" in different places leaping into the ranks of the advanced.

With the backward becoming the advanced, the advanced becoming more advanced and those in the middle marching ahead with big strides has the "placid" situation of the past marked by little change in all fields round the year has been shattered, thus enabling some hsien with low grain output for years to top the "Program," and some hsien which have long topped the "Program" but have since become hesitant in their advance for a long time to cross the 1,000 catties mark. Because of this, the mass movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture has rolled forward throughout the hsien in mounting waves.

The Revolution Given by Three Sets of Accounts

At the end of last year, Anhwei convened the 5th provincial conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture. Taking the line as the key link, it made deep-going criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, and further implemented the general policy of developing the national economy by "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." For the sake of moving forward more properly, based on its grasp on conditions through conducting investigation and study at the basic level, the provincial Party committee directed the comrades of various districts to cast three sets of accounts.

First, to cast accounts for the range of production increase in agriculture and see at how fast a rate has agricultural production actually been developed. For example, although there was some increase in grain production in some places in the past few years, the pace forward was relatively slow, and in particular, the average rate of increase in the per capita grain output of the agricultural population was still very small.

Second, to cast accounts of the contributions to the state, and figure out how much contributions have actually been made to the state in the past twenty and more years. For example, in the past some places were interfered with and undermined by the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and for a long time had to subsist on grain supplied by the state. Following the development of agricultural production in recent years, they have begun to make contributions to the state. However, the average per capita contribution to the state is still very small.

Third, to cast account by comparing the output of the advanced areas with that of the backward areas and find out how big is the gap after all. In recent years, there have been greater changes in the outlook compared with the advanced areas, the gap in output is still very wide. There are still a small number of backward communes and production brigades that are still rather low in level of production and have not quickly changed their outlook. For example, the per-mow yield of grain in the high-yield communes and production brigades has already topped the 1,000 catties mark, and some has even reached 2,000 catties. However, there are still some backward communes and production brigades whose per-mow yield comes to only 300 to 400 catties or even 100 to 200 catties. This means a difference of several times to more than ten times.

Casting the three sets of accounts provided everybody with a great revelation. Many of the comrades said with feeling, "Without casting accounts and making comparisons, we were smug and complacent. After casting accounts and making comparisons, our hearts are troubled." Through casting the three sets of accounts, Party committees at all levels are able to further deepen their comprehension of actual conditions and see more clearly the problems and weak links existing in actual work. They deeply realize that these three sets of accounts not only reflect gaps in production, but also gaps in work and thinking.

Formerly, when the comrades of some places saw there was production increase in agriculture year after year, they had the feeling that they were already doing quite all right. After casting the three sets of accounts, they realized that their level of production was still so low and their contribution to the state was still so small that they returned to their senses. They said: "The past way of thinking based on "unrestrained complacency" and "it is reasonable to go slowly" is wholly inconsistent with the current development by leaps and bounds in the revolutionary situation. Only by constantly guarding against arrogance, getting rid of complacency and brushing aside ideological obstacles could we quicken the pace and succeed in going all out, catching up quickly and making greater contributions."

Through casting the three sets of accounts, all places have further discovered the gaps that existed in their own areas and units. Taking into consideration how things stand in the whole province, the main problems currently existing are: There is still a great imbalance in the development of the mass movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture, the change in the condition of agricultural production is relatively slow, the ability to combat disasters is not strong and the support given by industry to agriculture is still very weak. From these gaps, it could also been seen at the same time that there is still

very great potentiality in agricultural production, there are many favorable factors and there is plenty of room for speeding up the development of agricultural production.

Guided by the general line of "building socialism by going all out, aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results," everybody is determined to bring into play the zeal of former years with "the secretary giving a hand and the whole Party running the commune" to win time and fight for speed so that agriculture could be developed as quickly as possible, and efforts could be made to realize various fighting tasks advanced by the plan for agricultural development in the whole province.

With the strong momentum provided by criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the CCP Anhwei Provincial Committee has adopted effective measures for dealing with the main problems existing in current agricultural production so as to further strengthen leadership over agriculture and grasp agriculture vigorously. Since the winter of 1972, the provincial Party committee and Party organizations at various levels have boldly mobilized the broad masses of cadres and commune members, carried out an in-depth analysis of the situation in agriculture, and by affirming achievements, exposing contradictions, baring the gaps in a big way and examining ideas, further overcome arrogance and complacency, satisfaction with things as they are, fear of hardship and the passive mood of doing nothing, and armed themselves with the general line of the Party for building socialist construction, thus enabling everybody to whip up even more vigorously the proletarian spirit of continuing the revolution.

On this basis, all places have drawn up new plans for developing agricultural production and set new targets for struggle. At the same time cadres in large numbers have been drawn from organs at the provincial, administrative district, municipal and hsien levels for sending group by group to the first line of agriculture to stay at selected spots in some backward communes and production brigades. Those in state organs, industrial and financial and trade departments, and all lines of work mobilized the broad masses of workers to further examine whether they have firmly established the thought of taking agriculture as the foundation and carried out properly the work of supporting agriculture, so that they could truly face the countryside and invigorate agriculture in the sphere of ideology, organization, planning and policy.

- Our Own Correspondent

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Actively Select for Promotion and Training Minority New Cadres

- Party committee of Lints'ang hsien seriously carries out the Party's nationality policy

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 17, 1973)

(Our own correspondent) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching on training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and strengthening national unity, the Party committee of Lints'ang hsien, Yunnan Province, has energetically selected for promotion and training minority new cadres in the course of strengthening the build-up of leading bodies at various levels. Full play is given to their backbone role in the three major revolutionary movements.

Lying astride the two banks of the Ting River in southwest Yunnan, Lints'ang hsien is a place of habitation shared by the Tai, Laku, Yi and Han nationalities. The minority nationalities account for 13 percent of the total population of the whole hsien, and the majority of them live in remote mountainous areas. After the founding of the new hsien Party committee, great importance was attached to minority cadre work. The Party committee organized leading cadres at various levels to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's directive on the training of minority cadres and successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' counter-revolutionary revisionist cadres line, and to associate local practical conditions and to sum up historical experiences in correlation with the actual conditions in the place. Awareness of the great importance of training new minority nationalities cadres was raised.

The Nanmei brigade of the Ch'ingfeng commune is an alpine area inhabited by people of the Laku nationality. Since the launching of the campaign for "learning from Tachai in agriculture" in this brigade, profound changes had been brought about, and there was a brand-new outlook in revolution and production. The hsien Party committee found out that such tremendous changes had come about mainly due to the presence of a leading body of nationality cadres that carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and work full of vitality and vigor. These cadres understood the history and the present state of the local class struggle and were well-acquainted with the tongue and living habits of the nationality. They did a relatively good job in various fields of endeavor. Through studying and summing up things, everyone unanimously came to understand that the active training of minority new cadres is an important matter bearing on the thorough implementation of the Party's nationality policy and the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. Therefore, all areas inhabited by minority nationalities should actively train new minority nationalities cadres, select for promotion to leadership posts the elite elements that have emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution and make bold use of them. With awareness heightened, the leadership at various levels took the training of new minority nationalities cadres as a regular and important task of the Party. In over two years, the new minority nationalities cadres selected for promotion to

the leading bodies at the hsien, commune and brigade levels accounted for 51 percent of the total number of nationality cadres.

The Party committee of Lints'ang hsien constantly paid attention to training and educating those newly promoted minority cadres. In light of the fact that some new minority nationalities cadres were characterized by their relatively poor knowledge of fundamental theories and lack of tempering in class struggle and the struggle in line, the hsien Party committee sent them in a planned manner to reading classes and study courses for conducting education in line run by the administrative district and hsien Party committees, so as to give them an opportunity to study and help them in seriously reading books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, studying the history of struggle between the two lines within the Party, continuously raising their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and heightening their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. After that they were boldly allowed to direct operations independently through practice, grasp policies and solve problems.

At the hsien Party committee's reading class, new Tai cadre T'ao Hsing-kuei, a member of the Party committee of the P'ingts'ung commune, seriously studied some relevant chapters in the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution" and other works by Marx and Lenin. His theoretical level was raised. On his return, he went to stay at a selected spot in the Ch'angmao production team of the Aikuo brigade. The Ch'angmao production team is a village with superior natural conditions inhabited by the Tai and Han nationalities. But due to the low level of consciousness in line of some team cadres who lacked the class viewpoint when dealing with things and people, the capitalist tendency availed of the opportunity to rear its head, and the collective economy was affected, thus reducing this team into a unit with "long-standing, big and difficult" problems in the whole commune. After Tao Hsing-kuei came to this team, he used the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method to conduct penetrating investigations and studies, and quickly found out the root cause of the problem. He aroused the masses to carry out education in the Party's basic line and criticize the capitalist tendency, raised the cadres' level of consciousness in line, and seriously carried out the Party's policies. With Tao Hsing-kuei's help, the cadres of this team fought hard for one year to have its backward features transformed. In 1972, the total grain output of the whole team registered an increase of 47 percent compared with the previous year.

The Party committee of Lints'ang hsien also organized the old cadres to pass on ideas, carry forward the style of work and teach the methods for the benefit of new minority nationalities cadres. This helped raise not only their ideological level but also their capacity for work.

The hsien Party committee on the one hand boldly allowed the new minority nationalities cadres to take up work and encouraged them to temper themselves in the hard way in practical struggle, and on the other hand, it constantly inspected their work and helped them sum up experiences and lessons. This enabled them to develop new skills continuously.

Laku cadre Tieh Shih-pao of the Wayao brigade of the Paoshang commune was newly promoted as a secretary to the brigade Party branch. In the campaign for learning from Tachai in agriculture, he set an example with his own conduct and fought hard. But he paid no attention to bringing into play the role of the whole Party branch as the fighting citadel, and merely relied on himself to blaze a trail. Wu Fu-kuei, deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee, who stayed at a selected spot in this brigade on the one hand cited his spirit of fighting in a hard way in a down-to-earth manner and encouraged him to work boldly. On the other hand, he sternly pointed out his defects and joined him in studying Chairman Mao's article, "Work Methods of the Party Committee." He helped T'ieh Shih-pao sum up past experiences and lessons and instructed him to uphold collective Party leadership and bring into play the role of the Party branch as the fighting citadel. Thereafter, on all matters, Tieh Shih-pao consulted with everyone and humbly listened to the opinions of the other members of the Party branch. With everyone thinking of ways and means, this brigade was able to do a better job in revolution and production.

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Strengthen Revolutionary Unity Among Cadres of Various Nationalities

- Han cadres among the leading members of Party committees at various levels of Kangcha hsien learn from minority nationalities cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 17, 1973)

(NCNA Hsining, June 16, 1973) Guided by the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th National Congress," the Han cadres among the leading members of the Party committees at various levels of Kangcha hsien, Tsinghai Province, have humbly learned from the minority nationalities cadres and consulted with them on all matters on their own initiative. Respect is shown for the latter's opinion, and revolutionary unity among the members of the Party committees at various levels is further strengthened. An excellent situation has been created in the whole hsien. Last year, a bumper harvest was achieved in animal-breeding production in the whole hsien. This year, the survival rate of spring lambing reached over 93 percent.

Lying on the northern bank of the Ch'inghai Lake, Kangcha is a pastoral area inhabited by minority nationalities and principally by Tibetans. Of the members of the Party committee of the hsien and the Party committees of various communes, minority nationalities cadres account for 58 percent. In the campaign for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the Party members of Party committees at various levels of this hsien penetratingly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers for their counter-revolutionary crimes in practicing revisionism and disunity, conspiring and intriguing and making a vain attempt to undermine the Party's policies. Consciousness in implementing the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th National Congress" and the Party's various policies was thus strengthened. Among the members of the Party committees at various levels, the Han cadres consciously respect and learn from the minority nationalities cadres. Revolutionary unity among cadres of various nationalities is thus strengthened.

The Han cadres of the Party committees at various levels of Kangcha hsien pay great attention to learning from the minority nationalities cadres their good ideas and good style of work and their rich animal-breeding production experience, so as to strengthen the development of the pastoral area. In the process of carrying out to the letter the Party's policies for pastoral areas in this hsien, the hsien Party committee at first lacked a concrete approach. The deputy hsien Party committee secretary, a Hui cadre in charge of animal husbandry, first went deep into the ranches, tents and cattle-grazing points to make investigations and studies. Views of the basic-level cadres and the masses were widely solicited. After that, they put forward concrete methods and suggestions for implementing the Party's economic policies in the pastoral area. The Han cadres and the hsien Party committee secretaries were enlightened and educated, and together with the leading members of the hsien Party committee, they went deep into communes and brigades to make investigations and studies, humbly learned from the masses of herdsmen, and discussed things with the basic-level cadres. This resulted in the more proper implementation of the various economic policies of the Party.

On one occasion the Party committee of the Chierhmeng commune called a meeting to discuss the question of switching pastures for cattle. Tibetan cadre Ts'ai Lang-chia, a member of the Party committee of the commune and vice chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, analyzed in a speech the conditions of the pastureland in various brigades and the weight and other features of various kinds of animals. Following this, he put forward a sensible and practicable concrete plan for switching pastures. Party committee secretary Kuo Yin-shu, a cadre of Han nationality, received great education after hearing this. He knew that Ts'ai Lang-chia was a native of the place who had lived on this grassland since he was a child and had forged flesh-and-blood ties with the masses of herdsmen there. Ts'ai knew thoroughly the cattle and pastureland of all brigades and production teams and the family conditions of every herdsman. He had rich experience in animal husbandry. These strong points were what the Han cadres lacked. Thereafter, in his work Kuo Yin-shu paid unusual attention to acquiring the strong points of Ts'ai Lang-chia and other minority nationalities cadres. The cadres of various nationalities of the whole commune led the masses to transform the arid grassland, and effectively gave impetus to the development of local animal husbandry.

In their work, the Han cadres of the leading members of the Party committees at various levels in Kangcha hsien paid attention to respecting the views of minority nationalities cadres and boldly negating their own incorrect views. In this way, the activism of the minority nationalities cadres was more properly brought into play and revolutionary unity among the Party committee was strengthened. When the question of whether a brigade Party branch secretary should be allowed to keep his post was discussed, the secretary of the Party committee, a cadre of Han nationality, was in disagreement with a Tibetan cadre who was a member of the Party committee of the commune in this hsien. The secretary of the Party committee held that the masses had lodged complaints against this Party branch secretary and that another person should be selected to replace him as Party branch secretary. But the Tibetan cadre was of the opinion that although this Party branch secretary had some shortcomings, he was young and basically good and should be helped to overcome his weaknesses and raise his ideological level and capacity for work. The Party committee secretary felt that his view was justified and took the initiative in negating his own original idea. A deputy commune Party committee secretary was assigned to this brigade to help the Party branch secretary in his work. With the fervent help of the deputy commune Party committee secretary, the Party branch secretary of this brigade greatly raised his political and ideological consciousness and improved his relations with the masses. As a result, new achievements were scored in revolution and production throughout the brigade.

In order to cement better the ties with the minority nationalities cadres and the masses and to fight in unity together with minority nationalities cadres and masses, the Han cadres among the members of the Party committees at various levels have assiduously learned with pronounced achievements the tongues of minority nationalities. At present, most of them can understand the Tibetan language and are capable of conducting general conversation with the masses.

Many comrades are also able to use the Tibetan language to publicize and explain various guidelines and policies of the Party. After many years of hard efforts, Han cadre Wang Sheng, deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee, is able to speak accurately and fluently the Tibetan language, much to the welcome of the minority cadres and the masses.

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MODEL WORKERS

Women Electricians on Southwest China Plateau

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Jun. 19, 1973)

"going through mountains in the service of the people -- this is the watchword of eleven women electricians of the kweiyang railway sub-bureau who are putting up and maintaining power lines on the kweichow plateau, southwest china.

these women, averaging 19 years old, formerly worked in control rooms. they applied to participate with men in overhauling a section of high tension transmission lines last august. their application was accepted.

carrying instruments and materials, the young electricians travelled along narrow paths in the craggy mountains where the weather is capricious. despite great difficulties, they quickly mastered the skill of climbing and working on 12 metres high poles at ease thanks to help from the veteran workers and their own hard efforts.

connections among nine railway stations were broken one day last december because a section of the transmission lines was being repaired. these young women joined the men electricians to complete the job quickly. though there was a violent snowstorm and danger, they kept on for more than 15 hours till the work was finished.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

Northeast China Sugar Refinery Helps Communes Expand Sugar-Beet Production

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jun. 19, 1973)

while doing well in its own production, a sugar refinery in northeast china has helped rural people's communes and brigades expand sugar-beet production. with a good supply of raw materials, the new china sugar refinery in kirin province produced 52 per cent more sugar last year than in 1971. it fulfilled all quotas set by the state.

to help expand raw material production is an important way for china's light industrial enterprises to implement the general principle "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy.

some cadres of the refinery work all the year round in the thirteen counties that supply it with sugar-beet. under the leadership of local party committees, these cadres help commune cadres make production plans in line with the principle "taking grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", and popularize advanced experience in grain and sugar growing and pig raising. leading cadres of the refinery go to the communes and brigades during busy seasons to see things for themselves and help solve problems.

the refinery also provides the communes and brigades with technical and material aid. over the past two years, it has trained on their behalf nearly ten thousand sugar growing technicians through short-term courses. it sends its refuse to the communes and brigades as pig-feed.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL NEWS

Industrial News in Brief

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

the more than 10,000 workers of the hangchow iron and steel plant in chekiang province, east china, set a record in steel output for the january-may period, topping the state plan by 12.27 per cent. in five months, the plant completed 48.68 per cent of its annual plan and produced 44 per cent more steel than in the same 1972 period. output of pig iron reached 102.65 per cent of the plan for the january-may period, or 32.71 per cent above that for the same 1972 period.

the hsiaonan coal mine in anhwei province, east china, has already completed its coal quota for the first half of this year.

leading members of the party committee and revolutionary committee of the mine made investigations at the grassroots level to help solve problems, sum up experience with the workers, improve management and organize technical innovations.

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the kwangchow paper mill in south china has topped its half-year plan for newsprint and cardboard. output was upwards of 20 per cent over the same 1972 period. quality also improved.

output of alcohol and other by-products also topped the semi-annual plan.

the workers made technical innovations and improved a high-speed paper machine and introduced high-voltage silicon-controlled rectifiers in the electric supply system. electric power needs were cut by 30 per cent, noise was reduced and maintenance simplified.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

North China Hsien Builds Small Hydro-Electric Power Stations

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jun. 19, 1973)

people's communes in hsinshui county of shansi province, north china, have built 16 small hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of 2,800 kilowatts. this has helped them extend their irrigated area from 1,940 hectares to 3,140 hectares by setting up dozens of electric pumping stations.

the tuanshih people's commune put up the county's first hydro-electric power station of 300 kilowatts on the hsinho, a tributary of the yellow river, before the great proletarian cultural revolution. in 1971 the power station was enlarged to double its capacity, and the commune set up 26 pumping stations and a farm tool repair shop. irrigated area increased from 320 hectares to more than 730 hectares. the processing of farm produce and animal feed in 80 per cent of the brigades is now mechanised.

then the county committee of the communist party of china sent a special group to survey the hsinho river and its 16 tributaries, and drew up plans for 54 small hydro-electric power stations to be built by communes and brigades.

drawing on the experience of other brigades, the nanta brigade of the chengchuang commune by the hsinho river built a power station last year with stone and lime instead of cement and with explosives of their own make. completed in eight months, the power station provides electricity for irrigation, farm produce processing and lighting.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

Successful Growth of Small Chemical Fertilizer Plants in East China Region

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 18, 1973)

the small chemical fertilizer industry, started during china's big leap forward in 1958, is going ahead well in the chenchiang administrative region of east china's kiangsu province. the ten small fertilizer plants in the region have increased their output this year by 16.9 per cent, thanks to the workers' technical innovations and their efforts in tapping production potential.

conscientiously carrying out the party's general principle for the development of the national economy "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", the leading bodies at all levels in the region have been giving special attention to the small chemical fertilizer industry especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution. the result has been a considerable expansion in farm output, with average grain production going up from six tons per hectare in 1970 to upward of seven tons in 1971 and 1972.

in the wuchin county chemical fertilizer plant the workers have improved their desulfurization converter, changing the soda-ash desulfurization process into a waste ammonia desulfurization process. this has raised the desulfurization rate from 80 per cent to 98 per cent and lowered production cost. the workers have followed this up with improvements to their synthetic converter and, as a result, have increased production by 30 per cent, with quality greatly improved. the plant produced 11,000 tons of synthetic ammonia in 1972, double the designed capacity.

the regional department in charge of the small chemical fertilizer industry summed up and popularized the experience of the wuchin county plant, and this has given an impetus to the introduction of technical innovation.

SUMMER HARVEST

Formerly Flood-Plagued East China Hsien Reports Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jun. 18, 1973)

another good summer harvest has been reaped this year by the formerly flood-plagued hsiaohsien county in east china's anhwei province. wheat output came to 100,000 tons, equivalent to the county's total annual grain output in pre-liberation days.

grain production has risen steadily over the last three years. total annual grain output for 1970 stood at 200,000 tons. it went up to more than 250,000 tons the following year and topped the 300,000-ton mark last year.

in comparison, over 5,000 tons of the county's annual grain needs had to be supplied by the state before 1965. now, after setting aside enough for food, animal feed, seed and reserves, the county is able to sell to the state more than 20,000 tons a year.

han chiu-ju, secretary of the county party committee, attributes the splendid summer harvest this year to the steady improvement of farming conditions as a result of the county-wide movement to learn from tachai.

the slogan "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains", written on walls or placards in villages and open fields, encourage the people in the fight against nature.

lying on the plain north of the huai river, hsiaohsien county is crisscrossed by a dozen rivers, most of which did not have an outlet. before liberation, this area often had serious floods or waterlogging. over two-thirds of the 106,000 hectares of farmland turned alkaline or sandy, giving very poor yields even when the weather was good.

since liberation, particularly after the people's communes were established, the people dredged several river courses by relying on their collective strength. this helped offset the effects of natural calamities and increase grain and cotton output.

the cadres and people began to improve farming conditions on a still greater scale in 1965. over 200,000 commune members worked on projects of water conservancy each winter-spring season. a dozen and more river courses have been dredged in the last eight years.

a total of 70,000 people from various communes cooperated with communes in neighbouring counties during the winter of 1970 to build a 50-kilometre long canal. it was finished in just two months, leading the water of six rivers into the hungtse lake.

in addition, the people have dug 8,000 irrigation ditches, built over 1,000 culverts and sluice-gates and put up a large number of small and medium-sized reservoirs during the past two years. these projects improve the most vulnerable 66,000 hectares and extend the irrigated area.

the alkaline and sandy land has been improved. the kuochuang brigade, located in the worst-stricken area, has accumulated a lot of good experience in combating alkalinity. over 90 per cent of the 116.6 hectares worked by this brigade used to be affected, some so seriously that not even rushes could grow. grain yield per hectare before 1965 averaged only 0.9 tons, and ginned cotton was as little as 150 kilogrammes.

the peasants began that year a soil-improvement project based on deep ploughing. in four winter-spring seasons, they turned up all the alkaline land to a depth of one full metre, covering the surface with the salt-free layer of soil below. grain output increased considerably.

in 1970, the commune members discarded the old method of growing dry crops only and planted paddy rice in addition to wheat. the water used to grow rice washed away more salt and this brought another significant increase in yields.

all the alkaline land of the brigade has now been transformed. grain yield per hectare last year reached 11.8 tons, a 13-fold increase compared with 1964, and that of ginned cotton was 1,297 kilogrammes, a sevenfold increase. wheat output this year averaged ten times as much per hectare as before the soil-improvement campaign.

the methods of the kuochuang brigade in controlling alkalinity and of other brigades in improving sandy land with river silt have been popularized throughout the county for the benefit of all. to date, most of the alkaline land in hsiaohsien county has been improved, and large tracts of sandy land have been turned into fertile fields.

FISHERIES

Fishing on Chinghai-Tibetan Plateau

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jun. 18, 1973)

fishermen of machu county, 3,700 metres above sea-level, in northwest china's kansu province are catching more and more fish from the yellow river.

rushing eastwards from the mountains, the river takes an abrupt turn towards the northwest at machu and forms a big bend, where the water is calm and fish abound. a fishing ground was opened there in 1958 with ten fishing teams and a transport team.

during the cultural revolution, the fishermen have shown greater enthusiasm than ever. they improved the fishing tackle and methods to protect fish fry and ensured the steady progress of fishing. they surpassed the 1972 production plan by seven per cent.

the fishermen have also started fish breeding. five breeding ponds have been constructed for this purpose.

SPARETIME SCHOOLS FOR WORKERS

Sparetime School for Workers in Northwest China Factory

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jun. 18, 1973)

six out of every ten workers at the new non-ferrous metals smelting plant in ningsia, northwest china, -- built in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution -- attend school in their spare time.

it is a fairly common sight here to see workers and technicians carrying textbooks and slide rulers going to their lessons in the spare-time school after the day's work is over.

the school is run by the plant management. many veteran workers, who did not have the chance to attend school in the old days, have eagerly signed up for such basic courses as chinese language and mathematics. others with secondary school education study metallurgy, industrial electronics, chemistry, engineering drawing, electrical engineering and other subjects. college-

trained technicians have the opportunity of acquiring a second or third foreign language.

a majority of the workers in this plant have been to junior middle school or above. the technical staff makes up 35 per cent of the entire membership of the plant.

in addition to the spare-time school, the plant has established a library with well over 100,000 volumes of scientific and technical literature and subscribes to more than 40 different scientific journals from other countries. it also sponsors a variety of technical lectures.

one of the lecturers in the course on machine processing and machine building is a veteran worker called tsou chen-hai. born in a poor family, tsou had no chance of schooling in the old society. since liberation, he has worked as a riveter in factories in east, north and northeast china and he took part in the construction of the yangtze river brigade at wuhan before coming to work in this new plant. persisting in spare-time study, he has steadily raised his educational level. since his appointment as a teacher in the spare-time school, he has written a pamphlet on riveting technology, drawing on his own rich experience. his straightforward, easy-to-grasp lectures are greatly appreciated by the trainees at the plant.

another teacher, the young technician li chuan-fang who lectures on engineering drawing, has devised a series of simple teaching aids, which help the worker-students master the principles of projection.

altogether, the school has 30 teachers, among them workers with plenty of practical experience and technicians who are not only well-versed in various specialities but have also successfully integrated themselves with the workers. to meet the needs in production and scientific research, these teachers have edited thirteen textbooks.

the principle followed by the spare-time education system in this plant is to combine education with production and research. lessons in engineering drawing are often conducted in the workshops, where theoretical points are explained by reference to actual production and technical innovation. this helps trainees to acquire theoretical knowledge relatively quickly and to apply it in drawing up and handling blueprints.

many technicians who knew one foreign language or two have learnt an extra language and are able to read more foreign literature and facilitate research work.

this school is run by a permanent staff headed by two vice-chairmen of the plant revolutionary committee.

leading groups consisting of cadres, workers and technicians have been set up in all the workshops to guide spare-time study. leading members of the communist party committee and the revolutionary committee of the plant also take time out of their busy schedules to attend lessons at the school, setting an example for all.

by their conscientious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and their perseverance in technical training, the workers have maintained an excellent situation in the plant over the last few years. the plant beat the state target by 30 per cent last year and outstripped the plan for the first quarter of this year by 51 per cent, producing 39.2 per cent more than in the same period of 1972.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Ambassador to China and Wife Give Banquet for Visiting Australian Parliamentary Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

australian ambassador to china stephen fitzgerald and his wife gave a banquet here at noon today on the occasion of the australian parliamentary delegation's visit to china.

lionel bowen, leader of the delegation and member of the house of representatives and postmaster-general, and all members of the delegation attended the banquet.

attending the banquet were also pei shih-chang and wu hsin-yu, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the n.p.c. standing committee, the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, the ministry of foreign affairs and the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests time and again toasted the growth of the friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei returned to peking by special plane this evening after his friendly visits to britain, france, iran and pakistan.

present at the airport to welcome him and his party were: vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-foreign ministers chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po, ho ying, fu hao and yu chan, and leading members of other departments concerned ma jen-hui, tsao ke-chiang, lu wei-chao, peng hua, wang

pen-tso, chen teh-ho, chu chuan-hsien, sung han-yi, yang ke-ming, chang chan-wu, li chung-ying, liu chin-lin, wang hao, chiao ling and tso yi.

returning here by the same plane were wife of the foreign minister hsu han-ping, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, director of the west european affairs department wang tung, deputy director of the asian affairs department yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department chou chueh and the other members of his party.

also present were abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china, agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, m. h. morgan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the british embassy here, and his wife, and charles malo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the french embassy here, and his wife.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Delegation of Revolutionary Youth Organization Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

the delegation of rwagasore revolutionary youth organization led by its first general secretary karenzo gaspard left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by chia hsueh-chien and chu shan-ching, leading members of departments under the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china.

present were officials of the embassy of the republic of burundi in peking.

during its stay in china, the delegation toured linhsien county, nanking, shanghai, soochow and other places and came into extensive contacts with the chinese youth. this further promoted the friendship between the young people of china and burundi.

on june 17, chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation.

burundi ambassador to china albert shibura gave a banquet on the evening of june 16 on the occasion of the visit to china of the delegation. attending the banquet were also chang hsiang-shan, keng shih-chung, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league, and leading members of departments concerned, including wu hsueh-chien, chia hsueh-chien and chu shan-ching.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Penn Nouth and Other Cambodian Guests Join People's Commune in Harvesting Wheat

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, madame penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests went to the changyang china-cambodia friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking this morning to join the commune members in harvesting wheat. filled with joy, the commune members warmly greeted the distinguished guests.

since the naming of the china-cambodia friendship people's commune in 1971, distinguished cambodian guests have gone to work in the commune every year to water with their sweat the blossoms of friendship between the people of china and cambodia.

at around ten o'clock this morning, samdech and madame penn nouth came to the wheat fields of kaoling production brigade of the commune in the company of ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. they immediately wielded sickles and joined the men and women commune members in reaping the heavily-laden wheat crop. working side by side, the chinese and cambodian comrades-in-arms chatted cordially. the fields were permeated with an atmosphere of warm friendship.

samdech penn nouth asked about the summer harvest of the commune. lu yi, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the commune, told him that though there was a more serious drought this year than last, the commune was gathering in a good harvest on its 670 hectares of wheat and its total wheat output would surpass last year's. samdech penn nouth said approvingly: "this is a result of the commune members' hard efforts to expand irrigation." he hoped that the commune would make still greater progress in the future.

after lunch, the chinese and cambodian comrades-in-arms had a happy get-together. commune children performed "sino-cambodian friendship goes on from generation to generation" and other songs, and the cambodian guests sang "long live people's china, long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation" composed by samdech norodom sihanouk, and other cambodian songs. the performances were greeted with warm applause. the get-together ended with a chorus of "people of the world are sure to win" by the chinese and cambodian comrades-in-arms.

among the distinguished cambodian guests taking part in the farm work were minister thiounn mumm, vice-minister and madame van piny, princess norodom roeungsy and her husband, madame keat chhon, and toch kham doeun, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china, and madame toch kham doeun.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling accompanied the distinguished cambodian guests on the occasion.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Jun. 18, 1973)

canadian prime minister pierre trudeau received the visiting chinese journalists delegation with chu mu-chih as leader and wang chen and li po-ti as deputy leaders at the parliament building here this afternoon.

the canadian prime minister warmly shook hands with all members of the delegation and greeted them in chinese "ni hao (how do you do)". he then had friendly conversations with the chinese journalists and wish the delegation a good trip in canada. at the conclusion of the meeting, the prime minister said he wanted to express thanks, through members of the delegation, for the very nice hospitality and friendship he received from many chinese people when he was visiting china about a dozen years ago.

muriel fergusson, speaker of the canadian senate, received the chinese journalists delegation the same afternoon at the senate. she gave a brief account of the organisation and activities of the senate to the chinese guests.

canadian secretary of state for external affairs mitchell sharp and minister of communications gerard pelletier

received the chinese journalists delegation separately today. sharp told the chinese visitors briefly canadia's foreign policy and reviewed with satisfaction the steady and rapid development of friendly relations between canada and china and said he was optimistic about the future.
he answered questions posed by the chinese journalists.

r.e. collins, assistant under secretary, and other senior officials of the ministry of external affairs saw the chinese journalists this morning. the chinese journalists attended a session of the house of commons this afternoon.

chinese ambassador yao kuang gave a reception in honour of the chinese journalists delegation this evening. present at the reception were r.e. collins and other senior officials of the ministry of external affairs, canadian friends chester ronning and professor t.k. lin, and well-known journalists of ottawa.

Chinese, Canadian Gymnasts Give Joint Performance in Ottawa

(MCNA-English Ottawa, Jun. 18, 1973)

visiting chinese gymnasts and their canadian counterparts gave a joint performance in the opera house of national arts centre here yesterday evening.

the stage of the opera house was decorated with the national flags of the two countries and the hall was fully packed with enthusiastic spectators. when the national anthems of the two countries were played, the spectators rose to their feet.

present on the occasion were: john turner, canadian minister of finance, jean marchand, minister of transport, donald macdonald, minister of energy, mines and resources, robert stanbury, minister of national revenue, m. fergusson, speaker of the senate, ivan head, special assistant to the prime minister, david lewis, leader of the new democratic party, other senior government officials, senators and members of the parliament.

present were also geoff elliott, president of the canadian gymnastics federation, chester ronning, a canadian of china, hazen sise, chairman of bethune memorial committee, prominent figures of sports and other circles, and overseas chinese.

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang and envoys of other countries were also present.

the performance started with pommel horse and balance beam show by canadian boy and girl gymnasts. their performance won warm applause, and so did the performance of the chinese gymnasts.

following the joint performance, yao kuang gave a reception for the chinese gymnastics team's visit to canada. about 350 guests attended the reception.

the chinese gymnastics team arrived here on june 14 from toronto.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Economic and Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

the economic and trade delegation from ethiopia led by ketema yifru, minister of commerce, industry and tourism, left here for shanghai by special plane this morning in the company of chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were fang yi and chen mu-hua, minister and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission, and leading members of other departments concerned ho kung-kai, wang ming-chun and tsao hsing-pu.

diplomatic officials of the ethiopian embassy here were present.

while in peking, minister yifru and his party attended a performance of the modern revolutionary dance drama "the white-haired girl", and toured the great wall, ting ling (one of the ming tombs), the summer palace and other places of interest.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets French Reporter

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan today met and had a friendly conversation with french reporter robert lacontre of "le figaro".

present on the occasion were peng hua, director of the information department of the foreign ministry, and others.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Exhibition of Automatic Electronic Instruments and Equipment and Medical Apparatus Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

the japanese exhibition of automatic electronic instruments and equipment and medical apparatus opened at the peking exhibition centre this morning.

the exhibition was jointly held by the japan association for the promotion of international trade and the kansai chapter of the association. various industrial automatic instruments and meters, analytical and electronic instruments, colour television equipment and medical apparatus are shown on more than 150 stands set up by fortytwo corporations.

present at the opening ceremony were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, sun yu-yu, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned liu fu-chih, liu hsi-wen, tseng shao-tung, wang wen-lin, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, ching pu-chun, wang kuo-hsien, shih lin-feng, chiang ming and huang yi-kun, and over 700 people of peking.

present were:

aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the japan association for the promotion of international trade and leader of the association delegation, and wataru tajitsu and hisao fukuda, advisers, and kazutsura kawase and teiji hagiwara, deputy leaders, of the delegation, and members of the delegation;

toshinori matsui, leader of the exhibition group, ryoji uenishi, takamaru morita and keitaro nakamura, deputy leaders of the group, and members of the group; and

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife and officials of the japanese embassy here, yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and other japanese friends in peking.

the exhibition centre flew the national flags of china and japan. keitaro nakamura, deputy leader of the exhibition group, declared the exhibition open. the band played the national anthems of china and japan.

toshinori matsui, leader of the exhibition group, spoke at the opening ceremony. he expressed the hope that the exhibition would further strengthen the friendship between the people of japan and china and promote trade and technical exchanges between the two countries.

in his speech, aiichiro fujiyama said that "the japan association for the promotion of international trade has held many exhibitions in china since 1956 as part of its work to promote the friendship between japan and china and economic and trade exchanges between the two countries. "while it can be said that the exhibitions held in china in the past had promoted the personnel exchanges and economic and technical exchanges between the two countries, playing a certain role in bringing about the normalization of the diplomatic relations between japan and china," he continued, "we believe that the current exhibition, held after the normalization of the diplomatic relations between the two countries, will play a positive role in strengthening the friendly relations between japan and china and expanding the economic, trade and technical exchanges between the two countries."

liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, said that the current exhibition jointly sponsored by the japan association for the promotion of international trade and the kansai chapter of the association gave the chinese people a good opportunity to know japanese industrial technology and learn from the japanese people. he wished the exhibition success and hoped that the friendship between the chinese and japanese people would constantly grow.

liao cheng-chih cut the ribbon for the exhibition amid warm applause. guests and hosts then toured the exhibition.

aiichiro fujiyama and toshinori matsui gave a reception here this evening to mark the opening of the exhibition.

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 19, 1973)

the 16-member friendship group of the chinese international travel service with chang yu as leader and chao chih-yuan and lu man as deputy leaders left tokyo for home yesterday after concluding a 26-day visit to japan.

it was seen off at the airport by seimin miyazaki, director general, and hajime miyoshi, deputy director general, of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); and japanese friends of various circles including eiichi shukutani, ikuo minagawa, shizuo asada, juzo sugimoto, tomio narazaki, and toshizo hasegawa. counsellor of the chinese embassy in tokyo li lien-ching and vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents wu pu-wen were also present.

the group has visited urban and rural areas in tokyo, fukuoka, nagasaki, kumamoto, oita, beppu, kyogo, kobe, osaka, kyoto, nara, nagoya, sapporo and chiba and was warmly welcomed by local officials and friends.

CHINA AND KOREA

Delegation of Korean Academy of Medical Sciences Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

the delegation of the korean academy of medical sciences led by yang hyong man, director of the research institute of clinical medicine wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by plane today.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned and medical workers in peking including hsu shou-jen, chen wen-chieh, wu ying-kai, wu huan-hsing, ku fang-chou and wu wei-jan.

also present were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and sin gi do, first secretary, of the korean embassy here.

the delegation visited medical science institutions and medical organs, and exchanged experience with chinese medical workers on a wide scale in peking, kwangchow, shanghai and tientsin.

Chinese Track and Field Team Arrives in Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 19, 1973)

a chinese track and field team with hsu chen-yu as its leader and ni chih-chin as deputy leader arrived here by train today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the team was welcomed at the railway station by yang su bong, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee of korea; son gil chon, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the committee; and korean track and field athletes.

liu chun-pei, first secretary of the chinese embassy in korea, was also present.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Concludes Visit to Malaysia

(NCNA-English Kuala Lumpur, Jun. 17, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation with chuang tse-tung as leader and cheng jui-sheng and kuan tai as deputy leaders concluded its friendly visit to malaysia and left kuala lumpur for bangkok by air today for a friendly visit to thailand.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were president of the table tennis association of malaysia chen wing sun, deputy secretary-general of the ministry of culture, youth and sports ahmad sabki, vice-chairman of the table tennis association of malaysia hang tuah, and malaysian table tennis players.

hundreds of people gathered on the balcony of the terminal building of the airport waving hands to bid farewell to the chinese friends. during their stay in malaysia, the chinese guests had friendly contacts with malaysian people and players and made many new friends. they were warmly welcomed by local people as the first group of players from new china. meeting them in streets or indoor stadiums, many people waved, cheered and applauded to them. some people walked up to them and said, "warm welcome to you."

the chinese players had eight friendly matches with the malaysian players and also gave several exhibition matches to the warm welcome of about 50,000 spectators. players of the two countries exchanged experience, practised together and deepened their friendship.

the delegation gave a dinner yesterday evening for the leading members of the table tennis association of malaysia and other malaysian friends from culture, sports and press circles in return for their warm hospitality. among the 200 guests were president of the table tennis association of malaysia chen wing sun, deputy minister of trade and industry musa hitam, deputy secretary-general of the ministry of culture, youth and sports ahmad sabki, vice-chairman of the table tennis association of malaysia hang tuah and others. chuang tse-tung made a speech to thank the malaysian friends for their welcome and hospitality accorded to the delegation. chen wing sun and ahmad sabki also spoke at the party. they hoped that the intercourse in the cultural and sports fields between malaysia and china would be steadily strengthened and the friendship between the players and peoples of the two countries would develop. they requested the delegation to convey the friendly sentiments of the malaysian people to the chinese people.

during the dinner, players of the two countries sang malaysian and chinese songs together amid warm applause.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Leaves Bamako for China

(NCNA-English Bamako, Jun. 18, 1973)

moussa traore, head of state, president of the military committee for national liberation (mcnl) and prime minister of the republic of mali, left here by special plane this morning for an official visit to the people's republic of china at the invitation of the chinese government.

members of the malian government delegation led by president moussa traore are filifing sissoko, member and permanent secretary of the mcnl; charles samba sissoko, member of the mcnl and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; tiekoro bagayoko, member of the mcnl and director general of security services; sory coulibaly, minister delegate to the mcnl in charge of labour and public functions; sidi coulibaly, minister of production; and others.

president moussa traore was seen off at the airport by youssouf traore, member of the mcnl and minister of information; joseph mara, member of the mcnl and minister of justice and keeper of the seal; kissima doukara, member of the mcnl and minister of defence, the interior and security; mamadou sanogo and missa kone, members of the mcnl, and other members of the malian government.

feng yueh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and other diplomatic envoys to mali were also present.

Malian Head of State Makes Stopover in Khartoum on Way to China

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jun. 18, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and prime minister of the republic of mali, and his party arrived here by special plane from bamako this evening on his way to china.

they were given a warm reception at the airport, where they were met by major general gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the democratic republic of the sudan, all government ministers and political bureau members of the sudanese socialist union who are in khartoum, as well as diplomatic envoys and malians resident here.

chinese ambassador to the sudan yang shou-cheng was also present.

Malian Head of State Stops Over at Aden on Way to China

(NCNA-English Aden, Jun. 19, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of government of the republic of mali, and his party made a brief stopover at aden this morning on his way to china for an official visit. earlier, he also made a stopover in khartoum.

greeting and seeing off the malian head of state at the aden international airport were chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen salem robaya ali, foreign minister mahammad saleh mutie, other cabinet ministers and high-ranking officials and officers.

chinese ambassador to democratic yemen tsui chien and diplomatic envoys of various countries here also came to the airport to greet the malian head of state and his party.

Malian Head of State and President of Government Moussa Traore to Arrive in Peking on June 20

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, will arrive here on june 20 to pay an official visit at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china. people in the chinese capital are prepared to give the distinguished malian guests a grand, warm welcome.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Welcomes Distinguished Malian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

the peking "people's daily" today has an editorial entitled "warm welcome to distinguished guests from mali". full text of the editorial follows:

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, arrived in peking today on an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. with sincere and friendly

feelings, the chinese people warmly welcome the distinguished malian guests from the western part of africa.

after fighting a protracted struggle, the industrious and courageous malian people won independence in 1960. under the leadership of his excellency head of state colonel moussa traore, the malian people in recent years have continued to carry forward the spirit of struggle against imperialism and colonialism and have made sustained efforts and achieved gladdening results in their fight to defend national independence and state sovereignty, develop national economy and culture and fulfil their three-year plan. the chinese people are happy over the achievements the malian people have made along the road of independent development.

in international affairs, the malian government pursues a policy of non-alignment and persists in opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and racism. together with other african countries, mali makes active efforts to consolidate and strengthen the unity and cooperation among african countries, supports and assists the national liberation movements in africa and supports the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against israeli zionist aggression. the malian government has rendered active support to the three indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. mali established diplomatic relations last year with the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the royal government of national union of cambodia. these positive policies of mali have made beneficial contributions to the asian, african and latin american people's cause of unity against imperialism.

at present, the entire continent of africa is full of vitality. the struggle carried on by african countries to defend national independence and state sovereignty and oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism, hegemonism and zionism is developing in depth. the people in those regions which have not yet won independence are actively carrying out armed struggle and revolutionary mass movement. together with other countries in the third world, african countries are playing a more and more prominent role in international affairs.

china and mali are thousands of miles apart, but our two countries have the common experience of suffering from imperialist aggression and oppression in the past and we face the common task today of fighting against imperialism and building up our respective countries. the people of our two countries have sympathized with and supported each other and, in the course of protracted common struggle, have established a profound friendship between them. our two countries have in recent years constantly consolidated and developed friendly cooperation in political, economic, cultural and other fields in

accordance with the five principles of peaceful co-existence. we are convinced that the visit to china of his excellency colonel moussa traore, head of state of mali, will promote the further development of the friendly cooperation between our two countries and the traditional friendship between our two peoples.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Closes in Mauritanian Capital

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Jun. 19, 1973)

the chinese economic and trade exhibition which opened here on june 6, closed yesterday.

the exhibition received nearly 70,000 mauritanian visitors, including workers, peasants, livestock breeders, public servants, teachers, students and merchants. many mauritanian friends praised the chinese people for their brilliant successes in socialist construction under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung. they also praised the exhibition for helping to promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the mauritanian and chinese peoples and to develop trade relations between the two countries.

during the exhibition, the chinese documentaries "china today", "happy news of bumper harvest" and "shashihyu" were shown and warmly received.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Guest Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

j.d. nieu wenhuigsen, counsellor for international transportation of the ministry of foreign affairs of the netherlands concluded his friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

during his stay in peking, ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, met and feted him. the dutch guest also went sightseeing here.

j.d. nieu wenhuigsen arrived here on june 13 at the invitation of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Foreign Minister Arrives in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Karachi, Jun. 17, 1973)

chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, arrived here at noon today from tehran by special plane for an official visit to the islamic republic of pakistan.

accompanying him on the visit were his wife hsu han-ping, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the protocol department of the ministry kao chien-chung, as well as staff members, a doctor and pressmen.

aziz ahmed, pakistan minister of state for defence and foreign affairs, mumtaz a. alvie, foreign secretary, m.a. jafri, director general of the foreign ministry, and commodore anwar saied, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry, accompanied by chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung, came here from rawalpindi specially to greet the chinese guests.

welcoming them at the airport were mumtaz ali bhutto, chief minister of sind province, and senior officials of sind government as well as hundreds of people from all circles.

present on the occasion was jong kyu han, acting trade representative of the trade representation of the democratic people's republic of korea in karachi.

present also were miao chiu-jui, chinese consul general in karachi, and representatives of patriotic chinese residents here.

today, karachi airport and the road leading to it were decorated with the pakistan and chinese national flags. as the chinese foreign minister and his party stepped down from the plane, the welcoming crowds at the airport greeted them with warm cheers and applause. many people shouted: "long live pakistan-china friendship exclamation"

foreign minister chi peng-fei made a statement to the press at the airport. he said: "i am most delighted to have this opportunity of visiting your great country -- the islamic republic of pakistan. china and pakistan are friendly neighbours. there is a profound traditional friendship between the people of the two countries. in recent years, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily. during my visit to your country, i shall have opportunity to exchange views with leaders of pakistan on bilateral relations as well as on international questions of common concern. it is my hope that this visit will be conducive to the further development of the friendship between china and pakistan. finally, i would like to convey to the pakistan people the cordial greetings and good wishes of the chinese people."

Chinese Foreign Minister and Pakistan Minister Aziz Ahmed Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Karachi, Jun. 17, 1973)

chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, and aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs of the islamic republic of pakistan, held talks at the state guest house here this afternoon. the two sides exchanged views on bilateral relations as well as on questions of common concern in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister, chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the ministry.

present on the pakistan side were mumtaz a. alvie, secretary of the foreign ministry, and m.a. jafri, director general of the ministry.

Pakistan State Minister Fetes Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Karachi, Jun. 17, 1973)

aziz ahmed, pakistan minister of state for defence and foreign affairs, gave a dinner at the state guest house here this evening in honour of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping.

present on invitation were chinese assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry yeh cheng-chang and others.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and chinese consul general in karachi miao chiu-jui were also present.

present on the pakistan side were mumtaz a. alvie, secretary of the foreign ministry, m.a. jafry, director general, commodore, anwar saeed, chief of protocol, of the foreign ministry and others.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. both the hosts and guests toasted to a further strengthening of friendship between the two countries.

Pakistan's Sind Chief Minister Gives Luncheon for Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Karachi, Jun. 18, 1973)

mumtaz ali bhutto, chief minister of sind of pakistan, gave a luncheon today in honour of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife.

present on the chinese side were assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, deputy director of the asian affairs department yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the protocol department kao chien-chung, of the chinese foreign ministry and others.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and chinese consul general in karachi miao chiu-jui were also present.

present on the pakistan side were minister of state for defence and foreign affairs aziz ahmed, secretary of the foreigh ministry mumtaz a. alvie, speaker of the sind provincial assembly g.f. kehar and ministers of the provincial government of sind as well as other well-known personages.

the luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the guests and hosts had cordial talks.

this morning, chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his party laid a wreath on the tomb of quaid azam mohammed ali jinnah, founder of pakistan. they were accompanied by minister aziz ahmed and chief protocol of the foreign ministry commodore anwar saeed.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and chinese consul general in karachi miao chiu-jui were also present.

President Bhutto Receives Chi Peng-fei

(NCNA-English Karachi, Jun. 18, 1973)

president zalfikar ali bhutto received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei at the presidential residence here this afternoon.

minister chi peng-fei conveyed to president bhutto greetings from chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai. president bhutto expressed his thanks and asked chi peng-fei to convey his warmest regards and respect to chairman mao, acting chairman tung and premier chou.

present on the occasion were chinese assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung, deputy director of the asian department of the foreign ministry yeh cheng-chang as well as staff members chang han-chih and tang wen-sheng.

present on the pakistan side were minister of state for defence and foreign affairs aziz ahmad, secretary of the foreign ministry mumtaz a. alvie and director general of the foreign ministry m.a. jafry.

President Bhutto Gives Grand Reception in Honor of Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Karachi, Jun. 18, 1973)

pakistan president zalfikar ali bhutto gave a grand reception here this evening at the garden of the sind governor house in honour of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping.

present on the occasion were wang hai-jung, chinese assistant foreign minister; yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department, kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry; and others.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung, chinese consul-general in karachi miao chiu-jui, economic counsellor of chinese embassy chang pu-ke and others were also present.

among the about 100 people present at the reception were begum rana liaquat ali khan, governor of sind province; ghulam mustafa khan jatoi, minister of political affairs and communications; sardar ghaus bukhas raisani, minister of food and agriculture and underdeveloped areas; general tikka khan, chief of staff of the army; mumtaz ali bhutto, chief minister of sind province; aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs; mahmud ali, minister of state for national affairs; rafi raza, special assistant to the president; feroze kaiser, special assistant to the president for economy; vice-admiral hassan hafeez ahmed, chief of staff of the navy; and ministers of the sind provincial government, members of the sind provincial assembly as well as other noted personages.

the garden of the sind governor house was brightly lit by colourful lights. prior to the reception, president bhutto had met with minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping and all members of his party. the president had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese foreign minister.

speaking at the reception, president bhutto warmly welcomed the guests from the friendly neighbour -- china.

he said that pakistan and china have stood together in every crisis irrespective of the fact whether these crises were international or regional. "we have a firm understanding based on the principles and the concepts of peace in asia and peace in the world," he said.

pakistan-china friendship, he said, has stood the test of the times in the past. he said, "i am quite confident that with the willing support of the people of the two countries, this friendship will endure the test of the future also."

president bhutto said that the friendship between the two countries has endured, because the relations between them are not directed against any third country. he said, "it has endured because within the sphere of our own ways of life, our concepts and our values we have decided that we shall live as good neighbours, and foster better relations."

he stated, "this friendship has endured because both china and pakistan abhor foreign interference and foreign activities in each other's countries, or in any other country of the world. this friendship has endured because, we are attached to the bandung principles and to the charter of the united nations." this friendship has endured because both pakistan and china have resisted aggression and domination, he added.

president bhutto expressed satisfaction over the talks he had with the chinese foreign minister earlier in the afternoon. he said that china's friendship has always been a source of strength to pakistan. he declared that china, too, could count on pakistan support.

he said, "i feel elated to learn today that china will continue to resolutely and determinedly and unswervingly support pakistan's position in the months to come because you have agreed very kindly that pakistan's position is based on morality, truth, principles and on international law". he told the chinese foreign minister, "when you are back home, please assure your leadership that across the karakorams you have a sincere and devoted friend who will stand by you in future".

president bhutto also asked the chinese foreign minister, on return home, to inform the chinese leadership of the great strides pakistan is making. he said that pakistan is moving from one step of consolidation to another. the progress of pakistan is meant for its own people only, this progress and consolidation is meant for peace in the sub-continent and peace in asia, he said.

in reply, foreign minister chi peng-fei expressed heartfelt thanks to president bhutto and the pakistan government for their warm welcome and grand reception.

he said, "pakistan is a great country. the pakistan people are an industrious and valiant people who have a glorious anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist tradition. in recent years under the leadership of president zulfikar ali bhutto, the government and people of pakistan have been making great efforts to safeguard state sovereignty and develop the national economy. the new constitution of pakistan adopted not long ago has further strengthened the internal unity of pakistan and further consolidated the country. in international affairs, the pakistan government has taken a series of positive steps, which have made valuable contributions to furthering the asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people heartily

rejoice at every achievement scored by pakistan and wish you ever more new successes on your road of advance."

referring to the situation in the south asian subcontinent, chi peng-fei said, "at present the situation in the south asian sub-continent is still disquieting. the relevant resolution adopted by the united nations security council in december 1971 has not yet been fully implemented to this day, and more than 90,000 pakistan war prisoners and civilians are still being unreasonably detained. pakistan's demand for the unconditional release of all the detained personnel is entirely just and has won the sympathy and support of more and more countries and people. we appreciate the efforts made by president bhutto and the pakistan government for the normalization of the situation in the subcontinent. the chinese government and people will, as before, adhere to principle, uphold justice and resolutely support the government and people of pakistan in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty."

he said, "the chinese people cherish sentiments of friendship for the people of all the countries in the south asian subcontinent. we hope to see all parties concerned in the subcontinent solve their mutual problems in a fair and reasonable way through negotiations and establish friendly relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. this will accord with the fundamental interests of the people of all the countries in the south asian subcontinent. the unsettled situation in the south asian subcontinent is inseparable from the activities of certain expansionist forces. in order to realize their expansion, those expansionist forces are trying hard to exacerbate discord among the countries in the subcontinent while stepping up their activities at infiltration and subversion in every way, thus gravely endangering the peace and security of this region. this calls for sharp vigilance."

he said, "china and pakistan are friendly neighbours, and there exists a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples. the chinese government and people have always devoted themselves to strengthening and developing the friendly relations with pakistan. china and pakistan have sympathized with and supported each other in their common struggle against imperialism and expansionism. our friendship has stood tests. we are firmly confident that, through our common efforts, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will be further consolidated and developed."

after the speeches of president bhutto and minister chi peng-fei, the band played the national anthems of china and pakistan. president bhutto proposed a toast to the health of chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai and

other chinese leaders. minister chi peng-fei proposed a toast to the health of president bhutto. hosts and guests drank to the further consolidation and development of the friendship between the two countries.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception.

Chinese Foreign Minister Leaves Pakistan for Home

(NCNA-English Karachi, Jun. 19, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his party left here for home today by special plane after an official visit to pakistan.

among those present at the airport to see them off were aziz ahmed, pakistan minister of state for defence and foreign affairs.

mumtaz a. alvie, secretary of the foreign ministry, m.a. jafri, director general of the foreign ministry, commodore anwar saied, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry, as well as officials of sind and karachi.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung, chinese consul general in karachi miao chiu-jui, and officials of the chinese embassy and the chinese consulate general also saw off the chinese foreign minister and his party.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves Romania for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 18, 1973)

the chinese friendship group led by chien yung-ching left here for home yesterday after concluding its visit to romania.

among those seeing the chinese friendship group off at the airport were ion florescu, romanian vice-minister of tourism, and lu chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

during its stay in romania, the chinese friendship group was accorded a rousing welcome and friendly

hospitality when it visited plants and other industrial establishments, agricultural producers' cooperatives, state-owned agricultural enterprises and institutions of higher education in bucharest and nine counties including brasov, and cities.

on june 15, all members of the chinese friendship group were received respectively by virgil trofin, member of the executive committee, and of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, and ion cosma, minister of tourism. they were feted at a banquet given by ion florescu, vice-minister of tourism. the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim was present on the two occasions.

on june 16, the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim gave a banquet on the occasion of the visit of the chinese friendship group.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chang Wen-chin, Ko Po-nien Meet Swiss Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, today met and had a friendly conversation with willy spuhler, former head of the political department of switzerland.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned including ma chia-chun, wang kuei-hsin.

albert-louis natural, swiss ambassador to china, was present.

mr. spuhler and his wife arrived here on june 16 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. they were guests of honour at a dinner given by ko po-nien.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Peking Men's and Women's Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Syria, Italy and Lebanon

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

a peking men's and women's volleyball team left here by air today for friendly visits to syria, italy and lebanon. leader of the team is wang fu-yung and deputy leader cheng chen-chen.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned, including hsiao ying, liu feng, wei ming, wang to and jen chao.

present were also diplomatic officials of the syrian and italian embassies here.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Tanzania for Home

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jun. 19, 1973)

the chinese government delegation led by vice-minister of communications kuo lu left here for home this morning after concluding its friendly visit to tanzania.

it was seen off at the airport by job malecela lusinde, minister, r. ngitu, junior minister, for communications and works of tanzania, and others.

chang chun-hua, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

tanzanian minister for foreign affairs john melecela gave a luncheon in honour of vice-minister kuo lu yesterday.

tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister rashidi mfaume kawawa and some government ministers attended the luncheon. also present were chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen and members of the chinese delegation.

vice-president kawawa and kuo lu proposed toasts at the luncheon and warmly praised the friendship and co-operation between the two governments and peoples.

chinese ambassador li yao-wen gave a dinner yesterday evening on the visit of the chinese delegation to tanzania.

speaker of the national assembly sapi mkwawa, chief justice augustine saidi and foreign minister john malecela attended the dinner which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Bangkok

(NCNA-English Bangkok, Jun. 17, 1973)

a chinese table tennis delegation arrived here today by air for a friendly visit to thailand at the invitation of the thai table tennis association. the delegation is led by chuang tse-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation and vice-chairman of the table tennis association of china. its deputy leaders are cheng jui-sheng and kuan tai.

meeting the delegation at the airport were anoo, vice-chairman of the thai table tennis association, santiparb, secretary of the association and officials of the government departments concerned.

when the chinese players arrived at the hotel where they would stay, many people gathered in front of it and waved to these first guests from new china.

an informal luncheon was arranged by the thai table tennis association for the chinese table tennis delegation. present were general tem honsedhi, chairman, anoo, vice-chairman, santiparb, secretary, of the thai table tennis association and officials of the government departments concerned.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Feted in Thailand

(NCNA-English Bangkok, Jun. 19, 1973)

air chief marshal dawee chullasap, vice-president of the olympic committee of thailand, gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of all the members of the chinese table tennis delegation.

among those present at the dinner were general tem honsedhi, president of the table tennis association of thailand, chatichai choonhavan, deputy foreign minister, boonsom, deputy education minister, anu romyanond, vice-president of the table tennis association of thailand, officials of the government departments concerned and thai table tennis players.

both dawee chullasap and chuang tse-tung, leader of the delegation, speaking at the dinner, expressed the hope that mutual understanding and friendship between the people of thailand and china will increase through the present visit of the delegation.

the players of the two countries chatted friendly at the dinner.

lieutenant general chumpon lohachala who had led a thai table tennis team to china last year met with all the members of the delegation at the hotel yesterday morning.

field marshal praphas charusathien, deputy prime minister and president of the olympic committee of thailand, received all members of the delegation this morning at his residence here.

present on the occasion were police lieutenant general prachuab suntharangkun, deputy director general of the police department, general tem honsedhi, president of the table tennis association of thailand, and officials of the government departments concerned.

CHINA AND US

Teng Ying-chao, Kang Ke-ching, Liu Hsiang-ping Meet American Women's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1973)

teng ying-chao, kang ke-ching and liu hsiang-ping met here today at a tea party the delegation of the american women for international understanding with carolyn camp as its leader and esther peterson and alison lainer as deputy leaders. they had a warm and friendly conversation together.

present at the meeting were leading members of organizations concerned, including ting hsueh-sung, kung hsiao, kung pu-sheng, wu wei-jan and chao wei.

American Swimming and Diving Team Gives Reciprocal Dinner in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1973)

the american swimming and diving team led by jim gaughran gave a reciprocal dinner here this evening.

attending the banquet were wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, li meng-hua, tung shou-yi, chang hsi-jang and kuo lei, leading members of departments concerned, as well as chinese swimmers, divers and coaches.

present at the banquet was john holdridge, deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china.

the american swimming and diving team gave its last exhibition in china this afternoon. wang meng and others watched the exhibition and met and had a friendly conversation with jim gaughran.

US Medical Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

professor john r. hogness, head of the united states medical delegation and president of the institute of medicine of the national academy of sciences, and his wife, and professor walsh mcdermott, deputy head of the delegation and chairman of the department of public health of cornell university medical college, and his wife, and 14 other members of the delegation arrived here by air this evening for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of the host association and other organizations concerned and representatives of medical circles in peking, including kuo hsing-kuo, huang chia-ssu, wang cheng-chu, wu ying-kai, wu huan-hsing, chang hsiao-chien, hu chen-kai, chen shu-lien and wu wei-jan. anderson, official of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, was present at the airport.

dr. ma hai-teh was also present.

fu yi-cheng, deputy secretary-general of the host association, made a special trip to kwangchow to meet the delegation and accompanied it to peking.

while in kwangchow, the delegation visited a medical college, hospitals, a factory, a rural people's commune, and toured places of historical interest.

Chinese Leaders Meet American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

chinese leaders chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, wang hung-wen, minister of the state physical culture and sports commission wang meng and vice-minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua, met here this evening david r. derge jr. and his wife and some members of the visiting united states collegiate all stars men's basketball team and the john f. kennedy college (nebraska) patriots women's basketball team led by him, and jim gaughran and some members of the american swimming and diving team led by him. they had a friendly conversation with the american guests.

members of the american men's and women's basketball teams present at the meeting were alfred harding, donald w. klein, charles neinas and constance dillow.

members of the american swimming and diving team present were al schoenfield and his wife, richard williams, thomas bernstein and ingrid daland.

david bruce, chief, and nicholas platt, official, of the u.s. liaison office in peking, were present.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned li meng-hua, chang wen-chin, tung shou-yi, lin ping, mou tso-yun, chang hsi-jang, wang to and kuo lei.

Peking Ceremony Welcomes US Basketball Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1973)

the visiting u.s. collegiate all stars men's basketball team and the john f. kennedy college patriettes women's team were given big applause as they played their opening matches before a capacity 18,000 crowd at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

a welcome ceremony was held in honour of the visitors prior to the matches.

chinese leaders chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, wang hung-wen, minister of the state physical culture and sports commission wang meng and vice-minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua attended the ceremony. they had a friendly conversation with leader of the american basketball teams dr. david r. dergo jr., and mrs. dergo, leader of the american swimming and diving team jim gaughran. david bruce, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, was present. the chinese leaders walked down from the rostrum and shook hands with the american and chinese basketball players and the american swimmers and divers, and were photographed together with them.

in the women's match this evening, the chinese physical culture institutes combined team defeated the current national aau champions the john f. kennedy college co-eds 79:65 (half-time score 46:28 in favour of the home team).

in the men's match, the u.s. collegiate all stars defeated the institutes combined team 88:59 (half-time score 48:35 in favour of the visitors).

the stadium was in an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and the united states. a streamer in the arena read: "long live the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and other countries in the world exclamation" the americans put up two more streamers inscribed in chinese

characters: "america sends you best regards" and "sports enhances friendship." there was an outburst of applause as the two teams marched onto the court in two columns behind standard-bearers holding the national flags of the two countries.

in a match of contrasting styles, the american co-eds played a zonal defence and the institutes combined team played a close man-to-man defence. in attack, the americans manoeuvred the ball toward the basket by screen play and gave it to their six feet two inches centre barbara wischmeier for lay-up shots under the basket. she was the top-scorer with 23 points.

the chinese girls tried to spread out the american defence by accurate outside shooting, and then cut in through the opening to score from under the basket. sharp-shooting li mu-chen scored 21 points from outside the american defence zone.

in a big ovation at the end of the match, the two teams ran two laps of honour arm-in-arm and waved to the crowd in acknowledgement of the tribute. the two sides exchanged basketballs autographed by all players for the memorable friendly match.

in the men's match, the fast-dribbling american players led throughout as their tall forwards grabbed most of the rebounds. both teams played man-to-man defence. the institutes combined team scored its points by fast-breaks in the first-half period. chang ta-wei scored 12 points by one-handed jump shots. the visitors led 48:35 at half-time.

the visitors widened the gap in the second-half period. seven-foot richard kelley and two other tall forwards controlled the backboards effectively while two smaller players, george karl and george pennell, scored repeatedly by dribbling past the defenders. these two and chang ta-wei were the pace-setters.

both matches drew big applause from the appreciative spectators and were televised and broadcast live.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang and Other Vietnamese Comrades Help with Wheat Harvesting in Friendship Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and comrades from the two embassies today went to the china-viet nam friendship people's commune where they joined the commune members in wheat harvesting.

the commune has achieved a good wheat harvest as a result of the commune members' struggle against the drought in response to the party's call. today red flags fluttered over the golden fields and there stood posters bearing the slogan: "long live the militant unity and great friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples exclamation"

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by the commune members upon their arrival. commune members said: ambassador ngo thuyen, ambassador nguyen van quang and the other vietnamese comrades have come to help us with harvesting at a time when there is an excellent situation flowing from the great victory in the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and shortly after the visit to china of the vietnamese party and government delegation. this gives us great encouragement. vietnamese comrades said in reply: we are very glad that the china-viet nam friendship commune has a good wheat harvest.

people worked in high spirits. ambassador ngo thuyen and ambassador nguyen van quang set the pace while other vietnamese comrades vied with each other. as a result of their joint efforts, the chinese and vietnamese comrades reaped more than four hectares before lunchtime.

during workbreak commune members and the vietnamese comrades sang in chorus "viet nam-china", "unity is strength" and other songs. commune members also sang songs they had composed in praise of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese peoples. children from the commune's kindergarten danced for their vietnamese uncles and aunts.

commune members entertained their guests at lunch with rice, vegetables and fruit out of their own produce.

working together with the vietnamese comrades were liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and liu cheng-chun, secretary of the changping county committee of the communist party of china.

Peking Photo Exhibition Marks Anniversary of RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

a photograph exhibition in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam came to a successful conclusion here today.

the exhibition is jointly sponsored by the china-viet nam friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. it has been on show since june 6 in the display cases in wangfuching street in the city's downtown area.

the photos show how the heroic people of south viet nam, under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government, have scored brilliant achievements on the three fronts of military, politics and foreign affairs through protracted and courageous struggles. with feelings of admiration for the vietnamese people, the workers, peasants and soldiers in the chinese capital watched the exhibition. they rejoiced at the great victories won by the south vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and expressed their determination to always firmly support the just cause of the vietnamese people until final victory is won.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chinese Economic, Trade Exhibition Closes in Sanaa

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jun. 18, 1973)

the chinese economic and trade exhibition closed here yesterday after a fortnight's display.

among the more than 65,000 visitors to the exhibition were president of the republican council of the yemen arab republic abdu rahman al eriani, member of the republican council and prime minister abdulla al hajiri, president of the consultative assembly abdulla ben hussein al ahmar and deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces ibrahim al hamdi.

many visitors regarded the exhibition as a symbol of the profound friendship between the yemeni and chinese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two

countries. most attractive at the exhibition were models of the taching oilfield, the tachai production brigade and the yangtze river bridge at nanking. many visitors highly praised the chinese people for their successes gained through self reliance and hard working under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

exhibition staff members told yemeni friends that they had learned a lot from the diligent yemeni people.

during the exhibition chinese films including "the white-haired girl", "the tunnel warfare", "heroic sons and daughters", "surprise attack" and "the hungchi canal" were shown to the warm welcome of the yemeni friends.

Chinese Ambassador to Yemen Arab Republic Gives Reception for Chinese Medical Personnel

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jun. 18, 1973)

chinese ambassador to the yemen arab republic chang tsan-ming gave a reception here yesterday evening to bid farewell to the chinese medical workers who were leaving for home and to welcome the new comers.

present on the occasion were yemeni minister of health mohammed ghaid al aghabari, under secretary of the ministry of health mohammed al hawei, under secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs ghaleb ali jamil and personages of the yemeni medical circles.

ambassador chang tsan-ming and minister aghabari spoke at the reception, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Two Chinese Technical Teams Leave Zambia for Home

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jun. 18, 1973)

the chinese broadcasting team and the chinese road team left here for home by air this afternoon.

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen gave a cocktail party for the two chinese technical teams on june 15.

the party was attended by zambian state minister of foreign affairs t. kankasa, state minister of information, broadcasting and tourism b. litana, state minister of power, transport and works h. mwale, and other high-ranking officials.

the guests and hosts proposed many toasts to the friendship and unity between the zambian and chinese people.

the two teams had just finished building of two projects -- a new zambian radio transmitter station and the lusaka-kaoma road with zambian workers.

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